PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7440.—Vol. XLIX. MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1889. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.

(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)

TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Gr ffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon. Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, January 26, at 2.30.

SPECIAL MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY NEXT, and Following Wednesday, January 30, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)

MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Hermann Vezin; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 226th Time. EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.

(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Bardley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Scott Buist, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 6.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)

The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 310th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 3,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.

Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre Shakespeare's Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.

(Lessee, F. J. Harris. Under the management of Mrs. Oscar Beringer.)

On MONDAY, January 21, and EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARES, a Play in Three Acts by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Canninge, E. Hendrie, W. Guise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Rorke, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, Mesdames Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, and Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 7.45, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Charles Collette, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 107th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, PAUL JONES. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 852nd Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded in the evening at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES doors open 1.30. Children half price to Matinees.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

THE COMMUNE OF LONDON.

The full significance of the victory of the advanced party in the County Council is as yet far from being appreciated even on our own side. On the other side Mr. Blundell Maple alone so far seems to have any glimmering of a conception of what it means. He is dismayed, and not without cause. The result of the elections is the most decisive blow which the Conservatives have received since the General Election of 1885. Mr. Blundell Maple is all wrong when he attributes the crushing defeat of his friends to the refusal of the Conservatives to run candidates on the party ticket. We refused from first to last to recognize the ordinary party distinctions as governing the recent elections. When we say that we have gained a great and a notable victory we do not mean for a moment that the Gladstonians or Home Rulers have swept the board. In the Circular which we issued to the candidates, the replies to which afford to this day the only clue which the public has to the views of the men who have been selected to govern London, we never dreamed of asking the candidates to which party they belonged. We do not know whether the majority of the County Council for London would or would not vote for Home Rule for Ireland. They may be Unionists so far as Ireland is concerned. All that we know is that they are for Home Rule for London. They are for making the County Council supreme within its own boundaries, and they are determined to use the power conferred upon them by the Local Government Act in order to do what they can to make London more habitable for Londoners, and less dismal and squalid and wretched for the masses of our poor.

The significance of this result is in no whit lessened, even from the party point of view, by the admission just made. The County Council elections do not prove that London is going to return a majority of Gladstonian members at the next general election; but they do prove that Londoners are determined to have London governed in the way which has hitherto been resolutely opposed by the Government which is the only alternative to a Gladstonian Administration. That is what constitutes the great, and to such Conservatives as Mr. Blundell Maple the appalling, significance of last week's polls. It is the first time since 1886 that London as a whole has had an opportunity of saying what it thinks concerning those local questions which have been in debate between the present Government and its opponents, and the fact that Londoners have used the first opportunity to record so decisive a majority against the views of the Government is beyond dispute. Take, for instance, the group of questions which have so long been in controversy between the Government and the people of London. For more than twelve months we have been exposed to a persistent drizzle of sneers, varied by occasional storms of denunciation, because, alike in good report and in ill, we have offered a steady and invariable protest against the policy of the Government in using the Metropolitan police as a means for suppressing the political meetings of their opponents. For a moment the Southwark election struck dismay into the hearts of Mr. Matthews and his friends; but Deptford reassured them, and they have gone on imagining that the London morning newspapers were competent to speak on behalf of the views of the householders of London on the vexed question of Trafalgar-square. Last week's poll dissipates once for all this delusion. Whatever else the majority is pledged to do, it is pledged to demand for the elected representatives of the people of London the full control of the police of London. The great issues which were forced into prominence by the self-sacrifice of Mr. Cuninghame Graham, Mr. Burns, and many a score of other unknown and forgotten citizens in the struggle for the Square have now been decided. The County Council is a great fact, and a fact which settles once for all the Trafalgar-square question, and the much greater question of the police, in favour of the people.

This makes the victory far greater than a mere beating of the official Conservatives by the official Liberals. For the police question was one which amid the objurgation of the official Liberals was forced to the front by the rank and file. Those respectable personages refused to touch the question even with their little finger. We told them that it was in Trafalgar-square we should carry London, if only they would not play the traitor to their own friends. They would not believe us, but now perhaps they will be less obdurate. The fact that Battersea has returned at the head of the poll Mr. Tims, who summoned the meeting which Mr. Matthews dispersed, and Mr. Burns, whom the Government thrust into Pentonville Gaol for making forcible protest against the Ministerial crime, will perhaps convince even our front Opposition Bench that next time they will do well not to turn a deaf ear to the protests of their independent supporters on the spot.

THE ADVOCATES OF DISMEMBERMENT.

By Admiral Maxse.

It will probably hardly seem to the great mass of Englishmen to come within the range of discussion as to whether it is desirable or not that England shall remain a great and powerful nation; yet I have no hesitation in saying that there is no question in more urgent need of debate. It should indeed be agitated in the constituencies; for the fact cannot be too loudly proclaimed that there are a number of influential politicians, counting one who has been a Cabinet Minister, and who aspires to be so again, who deliberately, and upon high moral grounds, desire to break up the power of England, and to transform her from a great nation into a small one.

I wish to be perfectly clear in my charge. Party followers who only understand party cries, and who are ignorant of any process of intellectual conviction, can only sling their well-worn missiles at men who refuse the bell-wether track, and they will complacently dismiss my protest as an ebullition of "Jingoism" or of "Rule Britannia" spirit: but those who know me know how childish such an explanation would be. I have always condemned aggression, and I condemn it as emphatically as I have ever done; but because I do so it does not follow that I must be devoid of patriotism, or of the duties it imposes upon a country whose responsibilities extend over the whole world.

I make no loose charge. The Positivist doctrine of small communities, which I referred to in a previous article as disqualifying Mr. John Morley from acting as an English statesman, has been recently restated by Mr. Frederic Harrison, in his New Year's address on Positivism. He said:—

> The only real remedy for the dread militarism which kept 10 or 12 millions of people under some form of military discipline was the radical change of national existence demanded by Comte—the dissolution of the conglomerate Empires, miscalled nations, into real national units (of which, perhaps, Scotland, Ireland, Bohemia, and Bavaria would be among the largest), sufficiently manageable to govern themselves peacefully, bound together by common religions, by intellectual and moral sympathies, and not by a common military organization, the very condition of which was force and reaction.

Comte's amazing credulity led him to suppose that the more divisions there are in the human race—that is, the more divisions there are into separate nationalities—the better prospect there is of peace for mankind; and his colossal intellectual vanity led him to prepare a map of Europe for serious adoption, divided into his ideal communities. Under this scheme, which is devoutly accepted by his disciples, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and England are to become separate nations, with their respective frontiers. Of course England is to abandon every colony or possession beyond the seas. M. Comte did not spare his own country. France was to be divided into seventeen republics! Paris was, however, to be the religious metropolis of the world. As for the internal government of these republics there was to be no system of representation at all: government was to be vested in the hands of the three principal bankers—those bankers being called to power apparently by a supreme Pontiff.

Positivism, as it is called, has only been tolerated in England because no one knows anything about it, and also because the Positivist leaders are most careful to conceal their fundamental doctrines, while they indulge in moral and religious appeals that find favour with every deserving member of society. I am most reluctant to appear as an opponent of the Positivist leaders. Many a time I have submitted in silence to a crushing homily by Mr. Harrison because I have so much admiration and esteem for him and his companions; but as one of the chief objects of their movement is to destroy English power, and to break the country up (this is no exaggerated statement), it is imperative to examine and expose their pretensions. My chief complaint against them is that they sail under false colours. If a man takes a word which has one universal interpretation, and uses it to describe

VILLAGE ECHOES.

In reply to a request for further particulars respecting his efforts in agricultural education Dr. J. W. Caldicott, the rector of Shipton-on-Stour, writes:—"There is really nothing to tell about our doings at Shipton. I simply read a text-book to such labouring men as choose to come to the schoolroom, and act as a dictionary to explain any unknown words or phrases to them. Then they talk over what is read, and discuss it among themselves. I really learn much more from them than they can possibly learn from me, for I have no knowledge on the subject outside the text book or some other like book." Of the experiment so far the rector adds that he is like Canning's knife-grinder, and must say, "Story, God bless you, I have none to tell you."

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Here is another instance of the Church promoting technical education in the village. At the instance of the vicar a well-known poultry judge and specialist has visited Sherburn, near York, to expound a more rational and scientific mode of poultry keeping. The labourers and farmers with their wives gave him a warm welcome, and took his advice in the best of spirits. After the lecture the expert visited the poultry yards, and gave practical illustrations of his theories. In one case, it was stated, a few hens laid 700 eggs in the month, whilst in another a farmer who owned many more birds obtained only ten.

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Although we have at last had a sharp spell of winter there are still reports in different parts of the country of unseasonable phenomena. An inhabitant of Brosley, in the Midlands, declares that he recently caught a fine specimen of the peacock butterfly. On the same day he picked some wild violets, primroses, and strawberries.

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This is what usually happens at a tithe sale in Wales. After a distraint sale at a farm in the village of Llangwrig a promise was extracted from the auctioneer that he would never officiate in such a capacity again, a branch of the Anti-Tithe League was formed, and about £30 subscribed to its funds. Thus any place where an attempt is made to recover the full amount of the tithes becomes a stronghold of opposition.

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Another churchyard scandal!—this time, however, not caused by the bigotry of a parson. A Yorkshire village has been much shocked by an unseemly dispute in its burial ground between "a Spiritualist trance speaker"—as he is described—and a dissenting minister. The latter protested against the service which the Spiritualist was performing over the body as a profane mockery. As he was in the possession of an order from the authorities, however, he took no heed of expostulations, and the minister had ultimately to retire. Spiritualism in the churchyard might well be expected to cause some lively scenes.

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Three villages in Wales had "a test election" in order to decide which of two Liberals who had offered themselves as candidates for the County Council was the most popular man. Thus polling stations were appointed, and all the formalities of a contested election gone through, three votes even being rejected on technical grounds. Nearly all the electors recorded their votes, and apparently enjoyed this rehearsal of the election proper.

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The rector of Croyland, in Lincolnshire, is endeavouring to raise £3,000 with which to save the picturesque abbey with which the name of the village is associated from destruction. Four hundred pounds has already been spent, but the ruin is still in danger of complete collapse. The reverend gentleman appeals for the aid of lovers of ancient monuments throughout the country, in order that the abbey may be made secure from the storms and winds of next winter.

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The attempt being made in Northumberland to exterminate the rooks is causing a deal of discussion. It is said that rooks destroy the eggs of game, but doubtless the gamekeeper makes them a scapegoat, whether they deserve it or not, when there happens to be a scarcity of game in his preserves. Farmers suffer from the depredations of small birds to a far greater extent than from rooks. It has been pointed out that by destroying hawks, weasels, and other birds and small animals of prey, farmers have allowed certain species to gain an undue preponderance. They have destroyed the balance of Nature.

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Reynard turned the tables on his persecutors the other day at Toddington. A sportsman had shot a pheasant, but before he could fetch his booty it had been captured by a four-footed claimant. A fox, with more than the traditional cunning had watched the proceeding from behind a cover, and as soon as the bird fell seized it and fled.

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A latter day version of the gifts of Joseph to his brethren has been witnessed near Brentwood. A small farmer sold a sack of oats to a neighbouring tradesman, who on shooting the sack found it to contain fifty sovereigns and £300 in bank notes and bonds. The tradesman at once returned to the farmer's and restored the property, and was rewarded for his trouble by a bushel of oats and the promise of a rabbit. The farmer's mother, who died recently, was in the habit, it seems, of hoarding money, and as one of the rooms in the farmhouse was used as a granary, she must have put the notes and sovereigns in the sack for safety.

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Skaters on Oakley Park Pool, near Shrewsbury, have been witnessing an interesting spectacle. A large number of good-sized fish could clearly be seen frozen in the ice.

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The vicar of Ashwick, the Rev. J. D. Aquilar, is evidently not one of the village parsons against whom the recent Liberationist manifesto was directed. In recognition of the good work being done by the Wesleyans in his parish, he has sent an annual subscription of ten guineas to the Shepton Mallet circuit funds.

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At last the vexed question as to who is the oldest clergyman in the Church of England seems to be settled. The distinction belongs to the Rev. Bartholomew Edwards, rector of Ashill, Norfolk, who took his degree in 1811, and was ordained in 1812. We have now to ascertain which is the smallest church in the country, and two of the most discussed questions will be ended.

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A most unusual scene might have been witnessed recently, says the *Nonconformist*, in the Ardèche. The inhabitants of three villages, headed by their mayors, were accompanying the remains of a priest to the tomb. The coffin was borne, according to the deceased's expressed wish, by six needy heads of families, chosen for this purpose by the priest and the pastor, each of whom received thirty francs. Two were Protestants, and at the grave an extract from the will was read in which the worthy old man urged his fellow-citizens to practise towards one another that religious tolerance which for sixty years he had preached by word, by writing, and by example.

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Is marriage a failure? To an old man living in a small village near Malton it would appear to be a very miserable one indeed. He has just successfully applied to the guardians for admission to the workhouse because his wife allowed him no peace at home, from which she was always "driving" him. He made a request which is probably unique in our poor law annals. He wished to take his own bed with him into the workhouse. "I have," he said, "a nice feather bed to lay on, and plenty of good blankets, but I have no sheets." On being told that he might bring his own bed if he liked, the old man went away delighted with the prospect of entering a habitation which the poor generally shun.

Villager.

something which is directly the opposite to the commonly understood thing, he can hardly be said to use the word honestly. Mr. Frederic Harrison exclaims in his address that "Europe was craving for religion," and that "nothing but religion can save the world," but it is only by an utter perversion of language that his word "religion" can be accepted as meaning what is commonly understood by religion: indeed, it means something quite the contrary to what every other human being, except a Positivist, understands by it. I could prove this statement up to the hilt by describing the Positivist religion stripped of its sacerdotal phrases—Positivism may be said to exist on account of its plumage—but I have no desire to excite religious intolerance. My main object is to expose the Positivist fundamental doctrine of national dissolution, which is carefully concealed. When Professor Beesly—much to my surprise, since the representative principle is opposed to Positivist principles—was a parliamentary candidate for Westminster, would he have dared to reveal on the platform that according to Positivist principles he favoured the subdivision of Great Britain and Ireland into four separate nations, and that he demanded our evacuation of India and the immediate surrender of Gibraltar? No. He stood merely as an advocate of Home Rule in Ireland upon highly moral grounds. The Positivists, it may be noted, have become ardent Gladstonians ever since he produced his scheme of Home Rule for Ireland. Why?—because it is a step in the direction of accomplishing Auguste Comte's subdivision of Western Europe. Whatsoever Comte has decreed is final with his disciples. The Positivists were among Mr. Gladstone's severest critics when he advocated Home Rule for the Danubian provinces, because such a project conflicted with Comte's declarations about Russia!

The question which parliamentary electors have to consider seriously is whether they are disposed to have their country broken up, and, indeed, her ultimate existence jeopardized, because a French savant, who, it may be remarked, is derided and disregarded in his own country, has so ordained. It is not that the Positivists form a strong party, but while they are weak themselves, and their so-called religion is rejected, their doctrine of small communities makes way, partly because it favours the anarchic principle, partly because it is attractive to certain political leaders, and finally because it corresponds with the Liberal demand for Home Rule. Then the Positivists have joined hands with the large and influential party of non-interventionists. The Liberal party for the last thirty years has never had any policy but that of non-intervention, especially when any of the great Powers have been concerned. "Non-intervention" is a fine name, which sounds as if it might mean an avoidance of meddling in the affairs of others, it is, however, merely an excuse for the abdication of all responsibility by England as a Great Power and for an attitude of selfishness and isolation.

There was an occasion when Mr. Frederic Harrison was anxious, and most properly anxious, that England should play her part as a Great Power. It was when the sacred city of Auguste Comte was beleaguered by fire and sword. The non-interventionists were then taunted with the "effacement of England" and for pursuing a policy of "absolute abnegation." They were reproached for "droning out homilies and betraying every duty of a nation. A great nation, in spite of itself, must play a great part," and so on, and then with his usual cannonade of phrase he called upon England to mediate between the belligerents. Every one must admire the facile power of Mr. Frederic Harrison's pen, whether it is employed in decorating the ponderous dulness and pedantic crotchets of Comte or in hailing the outbreak of the insurrection of the Commune as "the finest political conception of the age." His pen was, however, put to its highest use when he entreated Mr. Gladstone's Government to endeavour to mediate between France and Germany, and to ascertain what the German terms of peace were. The non-intervention fanatics were, however, too strong for this appeal to produce any effect. Mr. John Morley came forward and played his characteristic part. In an article in the *Fortnightly Review* he adjured the Government to keep aloof from the struggle, from the "sea of blood," &c.—to take no responsibility whatsoever in attempts at pacification—to remain neutral as a flint and serenely undisturbed.

And England undertook no responsibility—she declined to speak a word. Lord Granville presided at the time at the Foreign Office with placid benignity and refused utterance. I have recently heard on unimpeachable authority what England might have done had she not been paralyzed by the "non-intervention" dogma. She had the opportunity of mediation and refused it. That mediation would have arrested the siege of Paris, stopped the slaughter, and saved France one of her provinces. I shall justify this statement in another article.

SOME ART PUBLICATIONS.

The Century Guild Hobby Horse. (The Chiswick Press).—The January number of this interesting "art quarterly" is as good as any number which the proprietors have produced. The frontispiece alone—a very satisfactory photogravure of Tintoret's little known but beautiful "Nine Muses," at Hampton Court—would make the magazine worth buying. But there is much else in it which is of original interest. The initial letters and tailpieces, designed by H. P. Horne, S. Solomon, and C. W. Whall, are full of charm and inventiveness. Mr. Horne's account of Gibbs, the architect of St. Mary-le-Strand and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, is interesting; and in the department of pure literature we are glad to have the full text of an admirably lucid and instructive lecture on "English Prose Style," delivered by Mr. Kegan Paul to the ladies of Bedford College last October.

Art and Letters. (Boussod, Valadon, and Co.).—The most entertaining article in the January number of this art magazine *de luxe* is one of "The Hand," by M. Alexandre Dumas, to which we have already called attention. Then there is a Russian story, by Mdme. Henry Greville (the picturesque authoress of "Dosia")—a tale of love and passion, illustrated by pictures of somewhat unequal merit. M. Léo Delibes, member of the institute, writes the music to a pretty song called "Chrysanthème." M. Thiébault-Sisson contributes an essay on the painter, Jean-Jacques Henner, and his work, illustrated by reproductions of his principal pictures. Among these are a lovely *pastorale* and a terribly painful "Head of Christ," after the realistic school. The number concludes with a most interesting description and history of the Palace of Petit Trianon—the scene of poor Marie Antoinette's brief happiness. M. Pierre de Nolhac, the writer, is a warm partisan of the ill-fated Queen, whose "only extravagance," he declares, was induced by her love for the little theatre established by her at Petit Trianon. He draws a vivid picture of the rigid etiquette of Versailles, and of the young Queen's longing to escape into the country, to the games, the gardening, and the friends whom she loved. Her picture, in State robes, forms the frontispiece to the number—which subscribers should note—begins a new volume.

The Scottish Art Review. (Glasgow: Kerr and Richardson.)—This rising monthly is less national than usual this month—its chief literary attractions being a poetic trifle by Mr. Edmund Gosse, and some highly-coloured notes of Italian travel by Mr. William Sharp. The quality of the illustrations and the general appearance of the magazine reflect great credit on the conductors.

The Studio. (New York Studio Publishing Company.) The "get up" of this American monthly, of which we have recently received the October and November numbers, very much resembles the *Scottish Art Review*. There are some very good reproductions from various "old masters" which have lately found their way to New York; and in the November number several from M. Verestschagin's exhibition.

From the "Arts Club, Manchester," we have received a copy of an illustrated "Catalogue of Engravings of Theatrical Scenes and Portraits"—a very useful, handy, and pretty little volume.

The Art Journal (Virtue and Co.) begins a new year and a new volume with a new feature—namely, an illustrated supplement devoted to various modern "Arts and Industries." The rest of the number, too, is of unusual interest. In particular the articles upon "Types of Beauty in Renaissance and Modern Painting" and upon the question "Was Mary Stuart Beautiful?" are interesting in themselves, and are very well illustrated.

"Japan and its Art." (The Fine Art Society.) Mr. Huish has done well to republish from the *Art Journal*, in this convenient handbook, his series of papers on Japanese art. Any one wanting initiation in the subject cannot do better than take Mr. Huish's handbook for his guide. If he wishes for illustrative specimens on a larger scale than the size of the handbook makes possible, he will find what he wants in the volume of "Artistic Japan" (Sampson Low), in which the six numbers of this periodical, with their charming full-page plates, have been tastefully bound up.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The fresh development of Bismarck's campaign against Sir Robert Morier will intensify the general feeling throughout the Continent that the German Chancellor is becoming insufferable. It is not enough for him to stamp with heavy jackboots upon every German who dares to criticise his policy or to suggest in a private letter that even Prince Bismarck may not be infallible, he must also carry the war beyond the frontier and attack every distinguished man who has had the temerity to write a letter to any of those on the proscription list of this new dictator. The latest discovery, it seems, is that Sir Robert Morier, who was all his life a passionate friend of Germany and the Germans, has never liked Prince Bismarck, having done what he could as long ago as 1860 (!) to put spokes in his wheel. How puerile all this is! Surely if a cat may look at a king, even an Englishman may criticise Prince Bismarck in a private letter without being held up to the reprobation of the world as an enemy of Germany.

What makes all this so very interesting is the light which it throws upon the determination of Prince Bismarck to compel the world to regard Germany as but a synonym for himself. He is, in fact, practically founding a new dynasty. It is no crime to speak evil of a Hohenzollern, especially if that Hohenzollern has been an Emperor and is dead. But to speak against Bismarck is to be anti-German! That is the latest development of an egotism which is now insupportable, and will soon become so ludicrous that laughter will do what all invectives of his enemies will fail to effect. Until the Chancellor moderates the extravagance of his demands, every one who is for Germany ought to be against Bismarck.

The news from Khartoum is sensational indeed. El Senoussi, who has been to the French in Tunis pretty much what the Mahdi has been to us in Egypt, has fallen upon the Mahdi's western provinces, has captured the capital of Dursour, and is said to be marching on Khartoum. If the rival Mahdis could but play the part of the Kilkenny cats! That, however, is perhaps too much to hope for. If El Senoussi wins, he is likely to be an even more formidable enemy than the Mahdi has ever been. For his authority will be supreme from Tunis to Abyssinia.

"Surely you were unnecessarily uncharitable," writes a correspondent "in your remarks in Saturday's issue upon the *Standard's* political arithmetic. In saying, with regard to the Govan figures, that 'there was not a transfer of anything like 717 votes,' the *Standard* did not, as you assumed, subtract the old majority from the new, but it added the two together and halved the total in order to arrive at the apparent transfer of *voters*." Our correspondent is certainly right, and we must apologize to our contemporary for having said in our haste that its arithmetic was at fault But with regard to the substance of the argument the *Standard* is quite wrong in finding any consolation in the fact that there was no great transfer of voters from the Tory to the Liberal side. The Tories only polled 225 votes less than in 1886; the Liberals polled 1,208 more. And that from the Liberal point of view is just the best thing about it. In order to carry the country "for Home Rule and Gladstone," we do not need to convert any convinced "Unionists," we have only to confirm our own waverers and bring up our own reserves.

MRS. GAMP ON GOVAN.

"The majority of 362, by which the seat was secured in 1885 for the Unionists, has been converted into a Separatist majority of 1,071. There has not, however, been a transfer of anything like 717 votes."—*Standard.*

"If we take the result of the election as a whole, it is impossible as yet to describe it as either very satisfactory or very much the reverse."—*Morning Post.*

Poor Mrs. Gamp grows sick and old,
As year by year each hope miscarries;
Yet still she loves to scream and scold
With Mrs. Harris.

"What means the Radical to-do
At Govan—drat the place!" quoth she.
"Why *won't* the idiots learn that two
And two make three?

"'Tis this detestable Home Rule
That shuts men's eyes to reason's light;
Why *can't* they grasp the standard rule
That black is white?

"A Liberal victory, forsooth!
I hate such humbug, I declare!
Why *don't* they recognise the truth
That round is square?

"Why *can't* they, *don't* they, *won't* they see,
These ignorant Gladstonian sinners,
However great their triumph be,
That we're the winners?"

Thus Mrs. Gamp, grown sour and old,
In discontented dotage tarries;
Her one resource—to shriek and scold
With Mrs. Harris.

We clip the following from Sir E. J. Reed's letter in the *Times* this morning: "The Admiralty, however, in their six or seven cruisers, which the *Times* and I together forced them to build." "The *Times* and I together!" Probably no other man but Sir Edward Reed could have penned such a sentence, and no other newspaper but the *Times* have published it.

Mr. H. F. Battersby writes us as follows from Listoke, Ealing:—"I was surprised not to have seen any reference to the curious cloud bow visible here on Friday about 5.30 P.M. Shortly before that time I noticed a fragment of cloud to the north-east which was coloured by the sunset at right angles to the drift. Watching it for an explanation I perceived it to be part of an incomplete arch, and the base of the other wing was soon well defined. Gradually the complete segment was formed, with a gap on the south side where the cloud was thin, the colour being a brilliant rose-red, similar to that in the western sky, but quite unlike the red of the solar spectrum; the clouds about it were dull purple-grey, and rose of a fainter shade. At its brightest there were faint traces of yellow and indigo beneath, but no appearance of a secondary bow, and the colour never showed against the open sky. The whole lasted about ten minutes; there was no rain. Can any of your readers offer an explanation?"

With the death of Dr. Francis Hueffer English journalism loses one of its most distinguished members. It was not merely by virtue of his position on the *Times* that he was looked upon as the *doyen* of musical critics; for, whatever his official position might have been, his wide knowledge and culture would have marked him out as a man of more than common parts. It is well known that as a musical critic Dr. Hueffer was one of the most militant champions of the modern developments of the art, as exemplified in the works of Wagner: and to his efforts in this respect is due no little of the progress made in English musical taste in recent years. Apart from this particular sphere of work, his knowledge of English literature was scarcely short of miraculous in its accuracy and fulness: while his work on "The Troubadours" remains no less a classic authority on the subject, than a worthy testimony to the width of his erudition. At the time of his death, Dr. Hueffer was engaged upon two works of the utmost importance to English musicians; one, the monumental history of "Music in the Queen's Reign," of which her Majesty had accepted the dedication, and of which one volume only approaches completion; the other, a Life of Berlioz, for the "Great Musicians" series. He had also in contemplation a Life of Liszt for the same biographical series. He had but recently completed the libretto of a new cantata, "The Sacrifice of Freia," the music to which is supplied by Dr. Creser, of Leeds; and was at work upon another libretto, based upon the love-story of Dante and Beatrice, for Mr. F. H. Cowen. By his most intimate friends Dr. Hueffer was known as a man of large heart and sympathies; and by musicians in general, as a critic sternly conscientious in his judgments, and fearless in the enunciation of the truth. It may be added that Dr. Hueffer was married to a daughter of Mr. Ford Madox Brown, and leaves five children. He died on Saturday, night at eight o'clock, after a fortnight's illness, the immediate cause of death being erysipelas in the face. He was in his fifty-third year.

A correspondent of ours, who is an amateur musician, and who happened to be present at Saturday's Popular Concert, sat next to a gentleman who claims to have in his possession a manuscript book of J. L. Hatton's, which he picked up for a mere song at a second-hand furniture dealer's in Hornsey. The investment proved a good one, for the volume contained the original manuscripts of many of the composer's compositions, including the famous ballad "'To Anthea." In the margin are pencilled notes giving the writer's estimate of his own compositions, and to some of these are appended the prices received for them. These were sometimes made in money, sometimes in kind, amongst the latter being an upright piano, and a set of china. Our correspondent, not wishing to appear intrusive, did not ask for the gentleman's name and address, but it is to be hoped that if the latter sees this notice he will come forward and produce the book, which may contain some hitherto unpublished gems. Pinned to one of the pages is an autograph letter of the composer, from some expression in which the present owner gathers that it was sent to a friend for inspection, never returned, and sold with his effects to the furniture-dealer mentioned above.

ALL EARS AT THE CRITERION.

"HAVE you a pair of eyes, Mr. Weller?" "Yes, I have a pair of eyes," replied Sam, "and that's just it. If they was a pair o' patent double million magnifyin' gas microscopes of hextra power, praps I might be able to see through a flight o' stairs and a deal door; but bein' only eyes you see, my wision's limited."

"I am in the painful position of Mr. Weller, sir," writes a representative who was at this theatre on Saturday night. "You sent me to the Criterion Theatre on Saturday evening to report upon that 'celebrated' and rather played out old comedy 'Still Waters run Deep,' which was popular thirty or forty years ago. My entertainment consisted of 'vox et præterea nihil,' or, as you like your representatives to be strictly accurate, I should say 'voces,' and an elegant assortment of human legs and arms: these were the net results of my visit. But why? you ask. Because Mr. Wyndham, in his extreme anxiety that the press should have every means of exit in case of fire, had placed a number of them (of course, those who would be likely to give a graphic account of any such untoward accident), next to the exit doors and under the floor of the dress circle. So you see, actors and critics are better friends than you might have supposed. Some one humorously suggested that it was very kind of him, for other reasons which it would be refreshing to mention, but I refrain. Like Mark Tapley, I made the best of it, and was quite happy with my slice of the stage, about a third, I suppose, which was again divided into three equal portions by two golden pillars. By strict attention to business I soon found a way out of my difficulty. The Duke of Teck commanded the O.P. side of the stage. I had the prompter's side well in for my share, whilst the 'Nitrates' swept the whole stage. When the *dramatis personæ* were in total eclipse I watched the Duke of Teck. When they were in partial eclipse only I kept my eye on Colonel North, and the rest I managed for myself. Mrs. Sternhold's voice is heard, but *vox et præterea nihil*, for Mrs. Sternhold is invisible. As I have just said, the Duke of Teck decidedly had the best view of the O.P. side of the stage. So at this climax I kept my eyes on his genial countenance, and judged by the expression of interest that Mrs. Beere had struck an impressive attitude. It was very provoking though, for all of us had heard about the £2,000 which the handsome actress had won at Monte Carlo, and all of us understood that she had got a portion of the "swag" on her back, as the colonials say, or, in plain English, had been expended on some magnificent costumes at Worth's. Presently, however my patience was rewarded, for Mrs. Beere hove in sight with all sails set—in blue (yellow later on). A Whistler or a Stott, being ever on the alert to seize and to record the curious in atmospheric phenomena, would naturally revel in a fog. So an artist in ears—say Sir William Dalby—would have given his own ears to have heard a play under the curious circumstances which I have indicated, and would certainly have found a theme for an essay on the vagaries of the aural organs. For instance, I could have sworn in a court of law that I heard Mr. Toole and Mr. David James altercating with some big-voiced lady. But I was deceived. For it was none other than Captain Hawksley, the villain (Mr. Herbert Standing), threatening to add Mrs. Sternhold's thirteen indiscreet letters to the literature of the country. Every one knows by this time that Mildmay is a young commercial man modest, retiring, subdued, and introspective. He marries a pretty little wife, whose father (boozy Potter) and aunt (the nagging but magnificent Sternhold) manage the household affairs between them. Captain Hawksley, the villain, makes love to both ladies, and hoodwinks the old father. When the time comes Mildmay shows the lot of them that he is not such a fool as he looks. Hawksley he compels to "ante up," as the poker-players have it, the indiscreet letters of Mrs. Sternhold, on threat of arrest for forgery, and by this means is his authority over his own house restored to him, though why he allowed it to be usurped is difficult to understand.

"Under other circumstances I should probably have found the play most depressing. It is called a comedy, and, unless my ears deceived me, there is not a single comic line in it. Now, Mr. Wyndham's laugh and Mr. Wyndham's exuberance are two of the best purgers of melancholy and dispellers of the blues that I know. Think what you are doing, Mr. Wyndham. Think how many suicides you could save from an early grave, think how you could stay the hand of the self-pistoller, of the bridge-jumper. Nobody can touch you in your own line, and you must persist in giving us this melancholy Mildmay—a Merryman moping mum, The disagreeable, irritating Mrs. Sternhold, who is your aunt-in-law, is dressed like a society queen, and yet the Mildmay household is supposed to be middle-class. Can you ask us to believe that such a fiery and domineering lady would tolerate such a boozy old gentleman as Mr. Potter (who is nevertheless not unamusing in the hands of Mr. Blakeley)? And Mr. Standing, too. You felt like a guffaw when he invoked sweet Seville, and wound up with an allusion to the garden wall. And his villain savoured very much of the Surrey. I was really glad when the curtain dropped, for my neighbour the golden pillar had assumed the shape of Jack the Ripper. It had cut Mrs. Beere into pieces, and had trisected Mr. Blakeley. Once or twice I might have been at a spiritualist's séance, for I saw only ghost hands flying about, pens writing, and feet moving. Even now the golden pillar has not faded from my vision."

IS THE "ATELIER SYSTEM" THE BEST?

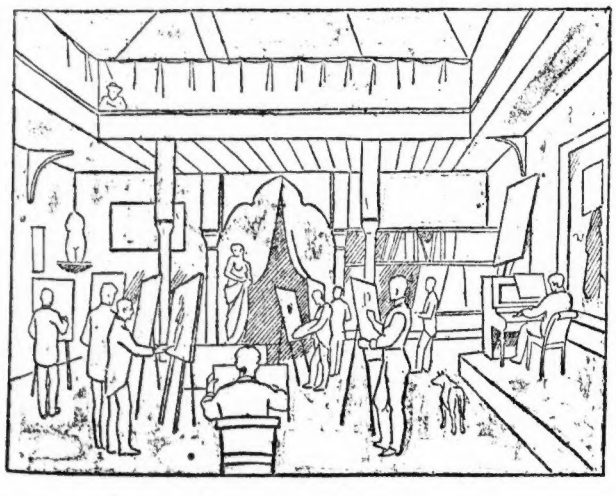
AN INTERVIEW WITH M. HUBERT VOS.

THE problem of the best method of Art teaching has never been so widely discussed as it is to-day—nor, it may be hoped, with so much chance of solution either. The present Academic system is even being impugned by the Reform Committee, within the walls of Burlington House itself. Royal Academicians, in public and in private, in newspapers and in autobiographies, do not hesitate to declare that the "impersonal method" now in vogue is one which neither brings the greatest advantage to the student, nor develops his best qualities. The system which places a new master over the pupil every month, each professor having special views and particular ideas of his own—often at entire variance with those of his predecessor—receives but divided support. Its defenders claim that mannerism is thus guarded against. True; but is not consecutive and logical training prevented along with it? That this is the accepted notion of a large proportion of English students is proved by the fact that they flock to Paris by the score to reap the advantages of the "Atelier system" and learn the branch of art so imperfectly taught in England. But what is this "Atelier system," so highly appraised in England? and how is it that in the end English and American *Beaux-Arts* students make, comparatively speaking, such slight advance upon the work of the English-bred painter? "How much the dunce that has been sent to roam Excels the dunce that has been kept at home!" says Pope; but, save that our English students return with an increased knowledge of draughtsmanship, they have not gained, we find, as much as might be expected from the improved conditions of French instruction, as we theoretically assume them to be. Now it is no secret that one or two painters of great ability have opened studios in London for the purposes of offering the embryo Raphaels and Tintorets of to-day the advantages of the foreign method, and to one of these—M. Hubert Vos, the Dutch artist, whose works during the past year or two have attracted so much attention in our exhibitions and gained medals of honour abroad—our representative betook himself, not only to ascertain wherein the ordinary studio system failed, but also to learn the secret of his own successful teaching. M. Vos is a man who has not yet reached middle life, and while his judgment in such matters is calm and cool, his enthusiasm for his art is somewhere near boiling-point.

"The Atelier system?" said M. Vos. "That which is called by that name in France is, I can assure you, little if at all superior to the English Academic system; and I will tell you why. The atelier rarely, if ever, means the studio in which the presiding artist himself works. In the case of Bouguereau, Gérôme, and one or two more, it may—it did in the case of the late Gustave Boulanger—but that is all. In the vast majority of instances it is a large studio apart, peopled with fifty or sixty—aye, and sometimes as many as two or three hundred pupils, all of whom are set to the same thing. From want of room, only about a square yard of space is allowed to each student, who, of course, is obliged to draw from the model on a small scale—life-size, never, except in the event of grand competitions. Gérôme's studio is the only exception I know of where life-size studies are made. The same subject is given to the hundred pupils, who are thus instructed by machinery, so to speak—as if their artistic disposition were on the joint stock principle! They are, in fact, taught *en masse*. Then twice a week the *patron* comes round—on Wednesdays and Fridays—and spends about an hour among his regiment of students, saying, "This is wrong," or "This should be so," without the slightest knowledge of the individuality of the men whose destinies are in his hands. Instead of knowing each student *à fond*, his aspirations and dispositions, he treats each as an atom of the whole; and not one of them, I dare say, would he know if he met him in the street. Ah! I have studied in Brussels, in Amsterdam, Rome, and Paris, under Portaels, Blanc-Garin, Cormon, and others, and I know what I say."

"But, surely, in choosing the studio of, say, Benjamin-Constant, the student in a manner declares his sympathies, and is prepared for a certain method and direction of instruction."

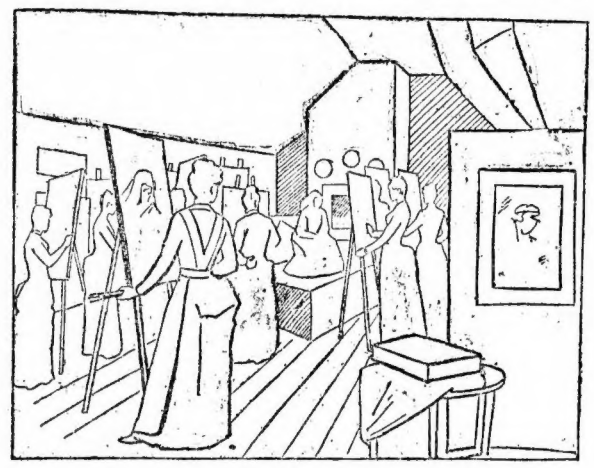
"What! is the student, then, to fit the instruction? Should not rather the instruction fit the pupil? Even supposing Constant's hundred pupils sympathized with his colour, his technique, and his artistic views generally, is there then any reason to suppose that those hundred temperaments are alike? No, believe me, every one is different, and each one requires special care and special attention, and a sliding scale of treatment. Otherwise, all individuality will inevitably be sacrificed, and the hundred young artists will be as uniform as their teaching! In short, you cannot make an artist by rules and regulations. You can teach him technique, perspective, and the laws of composition—(the *laws*, mind; not the art of composition itself)—but you will no more make an artist to measure than you can make a poet of a man by teaching him the grammar and the rhyming dictionary."



"Then what method of art teaching can one look to with confidence as to results? That which you adopt?"

"Yes, the Dutch, the *real* 'Atelier system;' the system by which Rubens made Vandyck, and by which the great Italian masters made other great Italian masters, until the Academic system crept in and produced, first, little Italian masters, and then no masters at all. See—judge for yourself. I have two studios apart—the one for ladies, the other for men. The system I follow is to take no more pupils than I can personally watch and guide; carefully observing every change and every advance; fostering the good qualities, checking the bad; encouraging the slow and desponding, and discouraging those who are over-confident. It is the only way. Now let me give you examples from my experiences of my own pupils. One has a strong taste for military subjects—his promise is of a high order. I therefore occupy him every day on studies and compositions in which men and horses are always to be shown in action. Another has a high gift of colour and 'dash'; so, knowing he is all right in that direction I keep him chiefly at drawing, pure and simple, which naturally has failed to keep pace with his colour-sense. A third is a dreamer, whose art, so to speak, is developed in imagination, leaving his technique in much the same condition; his cure is to be kept at studies of an altogether realistic character, thus weaning him by degrees from his unpractical, though interesting, tendency. Another, again—a Royal Academy medallist who has since studied in France—might be reckoned a great artist if an extraordinary knowledge of the tricks and dodges of the painter could make good the claim. His studies are superb; but he cannot "finish:" he has to stop where the real difficulties begin. This is the case with so many ambitious, generous young painters; they begin magnificently, but their finished canvases lack both form and style. A splendid impulsive *ébauche* commands admiration, but it does not rank as a work of art until that inexpressible nervous touch brings with it a sense of truth, aided, as it must be, by anatomical knowledge. I fear I do not express myself well, but an example of what I have in my mind may be seen in the rapid, dashing work of the incomparable Franz Hals.

"The men who give me the greatest trouble and anxiety are precisely those who have studied in the Parisian schools or ateliers. They have learned and assimilated a conventional style of drawing and painting. They *never* fail in the study they are painting. They have always finished long before the others. And the result is always—*nil!* I always take the greatest pains to bring variety into my choice of models; a man is followed by a boy, a girl by a woman; lithe and muscular, old and youthful, all have their turn. But yet these products of the Parisian system that I am referring to never bring out the character of the sitter—their studies are all alike, and, to judge from their canvases, the models all form members of one large family, with the same conventional eyes, mouth, flesh, muscles, and pose. Besides bare representation they give nothing—except, most objectionable of all, what they call '*chic*'! I can hardly tell you what these have cost me in headaches, when, according to a part of my system, we dine together twice weekly, and, after a long and fatiguing day's work, we chat about art over our cup of coffee! I try to show them how, apart from mere execution, a man is either an artist or he is not; that a teacher cannot impart an artistic soul; and that a picture is a work of art, and interesting as such, in exact proportion as it reflects with truth and simplicity the emotions of the painter. The eye



may be trained and tricks acquired, but not even *chic* can conceal the barrenness of the painter's heart and mind. These young men are for ever asking themselves, 'How can I make a sensation in the Academy?' or, aping the eccentricity of the mighty Turner, 'How can I best make my picture kill its neighbour?'—all this, instead of quietly and sincerely trying to reproduce their impressions. It is the teacher's first duty to stamp out this tendency, or the student will as surely fall a victim to it as Frankenstein did to his Monster.

"But another 'Monster,' no less fatal in its effect, is the money-thirst from which so many of our painters suffer, and with which the *chef d'atelier* has but little power to cope. But, after all, need he trouble himself to do so? Those who hurry over their studies and their period of studentship, the sooner to exhibit and sell, have Cash and not Art, for their god—they are no more artists than the worthy tradesman who will sell you anything, so long as 'something sticks' out of the transaction."

"Does your system of practical teaching correspond with that usually adopted here?"

"Hardly. I believe that all the draughtsman's arts—oil, water-colour, etching, and above all, pastel—should be continued together; the general rule, of course, being modified according to the individual in training. But I would begin with pastel, for drawing and colour are not only both acquired at the same time, but it is the easiest way to learn. Correction, besides, by both master and pupil is much easier by this method, and colours can be matched and mixed on the drawing itself without the intervening difficulty presented by the palette. So as soon as a certain facility in pastel is acquired and the pupil turns his attention to oil colour the brush is never for a moment his master, but obeys much more easily the hand of the painter.

"And, finally, let me say that the best of good feeling and personal sympathy must exist between master and pupils. The pipe, the piano (as you heard as you came in), and conversation upon art should fill the intervals of the model's 'rests'—for good humour, high spirits, and interchange of ideas are a powerful factor in keeping up a love of the work in hand and a freshness in treating it, while a spirit of emulation, wisely fostered by the teacher, must pervade the whole course, from the first day to the last. But the keynote to the whole is continuous and intelligent personal supervision."

"THE FIVE TALENTS OF THE WOMAN." *

THE average woman of the latter half of the nineteenth century who "makes her moral being her prime care," will regard a book which treats of her "five talents" with more than common interest. "Why *five* talents?" was the not unnatural question of a woman handling the neatly-bound new volume the other day, and the answer given, in perfect good faith, by another woman was, "No doubt because five was the highest number of talents given to any of his servants by the Master in the parable." This is a very pretty interpretation of the meaning of the title, which seems the more probable, as the Rev. E. Y. Hardy would hardly write of five talents without remembering the 25th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. Accepted in this sense the title, of course, implies in a delicate, though indirect way, that the author is what is commonly termed a believer in the equality of the sexes. Let us, however, say at once that such is by no means the case, and that what Mr. Ruskin pointed out as the five classes of duties included in woman's work are here reproduced and enlarged upon as her five talents. These are (1) to please people, (2) to feed them in dainty ways, (3) to clothe them, (4) to keep them orderly, (5) to teach them.

While she enumerates them, the ungrateful person to whom they are ascribed turns in her mind once more to the author's short preface, which she has read not without some misgivings even while yet under the effects of the pleasant impression produced by the title. Because her five talents are of a housewifely order (and very important talents they are, as far as they go), she must be talked "down to" in the introduction, in terms of alluring alliteration and mildly attractive anecdotes, and it is not considered of any importance if the word señor remains without its tilde, which yet to her ear has a distinctly barbarous sound, if bereft of the Southern softness given to the Spanish word by the little sign of ∽. She also remembers that, in scanning the tables of contents, a not altogether pleasing impression was left on her mind when she came to headings of chapters, such as, for instance, "How to be a Lady," a problem which has really been so very often discussed that there can remain no doubt, even in the densest mind, as to the true significance of the term "lady." Nor are such headings palatable as, "What bait do you use, ladies?" or "Pets or pests; which shall it be?" "Ought women to be brave?" &c., &c. However, if reflection on these matters were not cheering, the author, with charming amiability, provides forthwith an unfailing antidote against sadness by a word in praise of women which is as novel as it is amusing. He says: "Shakspeare's mother could not have written 'Hamlet,' but she—perhaps she alone—could and did produce Shakspeare. The same may be said of Goethe's mother." Then follow some statements, both original and quoted, which, if we were not talking of a book for women—in connection with which subject strong language ought never to be indulged in—we should not hesitate to term "arrant humbug." After magnanimously—if incongruously—saying that "it seems to me that women should be as free as men are to enter every profession and every university," our author, by way of qualifying this statement, goes on to say, "We may be sure that the best women will continue to cultivate the five talents of which this book treats."

It is certainly to be hoped that they will, but since there are 500,000 more women than men in the United Kingdom—a fact of which the author is aware, but which does not once interfere with his course of reasoning—it stands to reason that a good many women, instead of being loaf kneaders or makers, have first of all to be loaf-winners, which requires in the majority of cases a few additional "talents" to those with which Mr. Hardy is quite satisfied to endow women. With "lack of logic," declares the reverend gentleman, "I have no sympathy," yet all through his book there is a great abundance of it, where he does not vary his own writings with lengthy and frequent extracts from works of other authors.

In carefully looking through the volume, which we confess we found it impossible to read "line after line," we were glad to find here and there a few grains of sterling metal—though not exactly gold—among the dross, and some wholesome—though not exactly novel—advice among much rambling and aimless talk. The truisms, of which the book contains an appalling number, and some of which are hackneyed in the extreme and as old as the hills, will strike every reader who is not an entire novice to books on women. With very young girls of the class who have rather unkindly been dubbed "bread-and-butter misses" the book may find favour on account of its chattiness and its abundance of anecdotes, but with serious-minded women—never.

* "The Five Talents of the Woman." By the author of "How to be Happy though Married." (T. Fisher Unwin.)

"SELECTIONS FROM WORDSWORTH."

It is raining Wordsworth just now. Only the other day we were reviewing Mr. John Morley's complete edition of him; and now we have before us Professor Knight's volume of "Selections" (Kegan Paul). The object of this publication, which is issued under the patronage and with the co-operation of the Wordsworth Society, is to present "the best things that Wordsworth has given us," and thus to introduce him under the most favourable circumstances to "the general reader." This is precisely the object that Mr. Matthew Arnold put before himself six years ago in the "Golden Treasury" volume, and it becomes a matter of curious interest to compare the two sets of selections. Mr. Knight's volume is the larger, containing in all 209 pieces. Of these 93 are not in Matthew Arnold's volume. This latter contains 169 pieces, of which 53 are not in Mr. Knight's. There are thus 116 poems common to both books. In the mouth of two or three witnesses every word is established; and the only thing now remaining to be done is for some other publisher to issue a selection of the selections, containing these 116 poems—the established *crême de la crême* of the poet's work. Meanwhile, we must express our strong opinion that Mr. Knight has by no means improved on Matthew Arnold. Many of Wordsworth's most popular pieces are unaccountably missing. There is neither "Lucy Gray" nor "The Pet Lamb," nor "Ruth," nor "Alice Fell," nor "Margaret." Again, the miscellaneous sonnets—the one department of Wordsworth which ill bears selection—are very sparsely represented in Mr. Knight's book, as compared with Matthew Arnold's. Many of the best patriotic sonnets in particular are missing. Surely, too, space should have been found—if only for the "topical" interest in connection with the rising star of General Boulanger—for the poet's reproof of the "men of prostrate mind" who

> Post forward all, like creatures of one kind;
> With first-fruit offerings crowd to bend the knee
> In France, before the new-born Majesty.

"The Power of Music" again should have been included as a nearly unique specimen of Wordsworth in a lighter mood. And by what perversity was it that both of his best pieces to Dogs were omitted? Matthew Arnold, having written a similar piece himself, knew better. Of the other omissions perhaps the most notable are "Dion," the "Fragment from the Recluse," and the "Evening Voluntaries." Nor is our disappointment lessened when we turn to the pieces which are in Mr. Knight's volume, but not in Mr. Matthew Arnold's. "The Thorn"—which alone takes up seven pages—could well have been spared, for much of it is not poetry, but land-surveying:—

> *Not five yards* from this mountain path,
> This Thorn you *on your left* espy;
> And to the left *three yards beyond*, &c.

Matthew Arnold declared that he could read "Peter Bell" "with pleasure and edification," but he did not expect other people to do so. Professor Knight is more exacting, and gives three pages of it. He also gives far too many of the Ecclesiastical and Duddon Sonnets. On the other hand, the "Lines on Leaving School," the "Remembrance of Collins" ("Glide gently, thus for ever glide"), the "Glow-worm," the sonnet on the eagle ("his power, his beauty, and his majesty"), the lines which Mr. Ruskin cites as an exquisite piece of "foreground painting"—

> To this mountain-daisy's self were known
> The beauty of its star-shaped shadow, thrown
> On the smooth surface of this naked stone,

the "Characteristics of a Child Three Years Old" ("Loving she is, and tractable, though wild"), the simile of death "as a shadow from the rock eternity," and finally the verses "written after the Death of Charles Lamb"—all these are welcome additions. Still the gems which escaped Matthew Arnold's eye are not nearly so numerous as those which have escaped the many eyes of the Wordsworth Society. We do not think, therefore, that Mr. Knight's volume will supersede the "Golden Treasury" selections; and it really does not deserve to do so, if only for the unpardonable neglect to supply an index of first lines.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

BAKER, W. G., M.A. "Realistic Elementary Geography, taught by Picture and Plan." (London: Blackie and Son.)
[The first of a series of geographical manuals for middle-class and higher schools, embracing direction, maps, definitions, &c. The main features of the book are the extended use of diagrams, views, maps, &c., and the endeavour made to establish a link between text-books and books of travel. The pictures of rural life can scarcely be described as "realistic." Pp. 128, cloth. Price 1s. 9d.]

COIQUET, CLARISSE. "Francis the First and his Times." (Bentley and Son.)
[A history and biography, translated from the French by Fanny Twemlow. Engraved portrait of Francis I. from a painting by Titian. Pp. 371, cloth. N.P.]

COMPTON, THEODORE. "Winscombe Sketches." (Elliot Stock.)
[A collection of pleasant little sketches illustrative of rural life and scenery among the Mendip Hills. A second edition, enlarged. Pp. 207, cloth. N.P.]

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF LONDON." (Hodder and Stoughton.)
[Statistics reprinted from the *British Weekly*. In the first part are contained the results of an enumeration of the worshippers at the two principal services in the churches and chapels of London on the 24th of October, 1886; in the second part similar statistics are supplied with regard to mission halls. The census must have been both expensive and laborious; and the data which the book contains will, no doubt, prove to be of great value. Pp. 100, cloth. Price 3s. 6d.]

TWELLS, THE REV. CANON HENRY, M.A. "Colloquies on Preaching." (Longmans.)
[Pp. 248, cloth. Price 5s.]

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter: for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*; Pit and Promenade, 2*s.*; Stage Stalls, 3*s.*; First Circle, 3*s.*; Grand Circle, 4*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to £3 3*s.* Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6*d.* Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE – CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM. THIS EVENING, at 8.50, TOM TAYLOR'S celebrated Comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, E. Dagnall, E. Emery, G. B. Phillips, S. Hewson; Miss MARY MOORE, and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Moore, E. Vining; Messrs. E. Emery and Geo. Giddens. Doors open at 7.45. Box office open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M. Telephone 3,844. THE THEATRE ENTIRELY REDECORATED and UPHOLSTERED. LIGHTED THROUGHOUT by ELECTRICITY.

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT.
And EVERY SATURDAY at 3.
CRITERION THEARTE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.—In consequence of a prior arrangement with Mr. Wilson Barrett for his REAPPEARANCE on MONDAY, January 28, Miss Hawthorne begs to announce the LAST SIX NIGHTS of HANDS ACROSS THE SEA and its powerful cast. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open from 10 to 5, and at all the Libraries. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, January 26, at 2.30. Free list entirely suspended.

REAPPEARANCE of Mr. WILSON BARRETT, MONDAY, January 28, in HAMLET, for Twelve Nights only. FOUR SPECIAL MATINEES of THE LADY OF LYONS EACH WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY during the run of "Hamlet." Production of New Drama by HALL CAINE and WILSON BARRETT, entitled GOOD OLD TIMES, MONDAY, February 11.—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA.—THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON! Immense audiences raised to highest pitch of enthusiasm! Pronounced the merriest and prettiest pantomime of modern times! Arranged and produced under direction of Oscar Barrett. DAILY at 3. TWICE on THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 and 7.30. Seats 1*s.* to 5*s.* N.B.—From January 26 to February 2 (STANLEY SHOW WEEK), TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 3 and 7.30.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.
ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

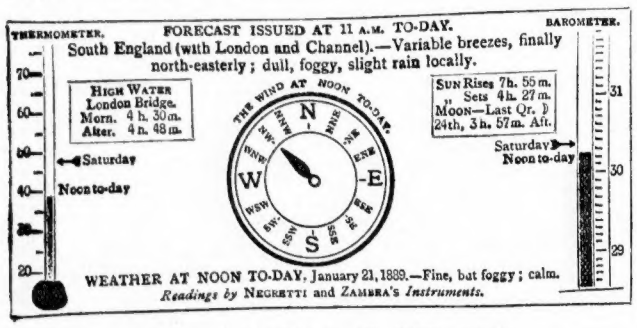
To-day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

Royal Academy of Music term begins.
"The Pre-Elizabethan and Elizabethan Literature," by Mr. J. Churton Collins, Gresham College, 8.
"The Breathing Books and Living Libraries," by the Rev. A. Mursell, Highbury-hill Chapel, 8.15.
Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Naoroji, National Liberal Club.
"Leech Fund" Concert, St. James's Hall, 3; Popular Concert, 3.
Lady Guide Association, Royal Society of British Architects, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, 8.15.
Lettsomian Lecture by Dr. W. R. Gowers, Medical Society, Chandos-street, 8.
Egyptian Tapestry, by Mr. Alan S. Cole, Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, 8.
Mr. F. Walter Norton, New Lantern Lecture on the Disestablishment and Tithe Questions, 12, Catherine-street, Strand, 1.45.
Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle-street, 4.
"Investigations in the Science of Language and of Ethnography," by Professor Leitner, Victoria Institute, 7, Adelphi-terrace, 8.
"Astronomical Photography," by Mr. A. A. Common, London Institution, Finsbury-circus, 5.
Vegetarian Dinner to 1,000 working people (Dr. Barnardo's Homes), Edinburgh Castle, E., 6.30
Wellington College Mission, South-street, Walworth, 8.
Marquis of Lorne presides at a Lecture on "Fish and Fish Culture," at South Kensington Museum, 8.
Wardmote in Bishopsgate Without.
Old Felsteadian Dinner, at the Holborn Restaurant.
Trent College Old Boys' Banquet, at the Holborn Restaurant.
Bohemian Smoking Concert, in aid of King's College Hospital, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, 8.30.
Haydn Society Smoking Concert, Portman Rooms, 8.
Billiards—Championship of the World Tournament, Aquarium, 3 and 8.15.
Company Meetings:—Iquique Silver Mines, Cannon-street Hotel, 11.30; Alliance Bank, Cannon-street Hotel, 12; London and Provincial Bank, Cannon-street Hotel, 12; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Trustholders, Winchester House, 12; Rock Investment Trust, Cannon-street Hotel, 2; British Borneo Trading Company, Cannon-street Hotel, 2.

TO-MORROW.

"Some Recent Movements in relation to the Applied Arts," by Sir J. D. Linton—Society of Arts, John-street, 8.
"Before and after Darwin," by Professor G. J. Romanes—Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, 3.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 53, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., 8.30.
Anthropological Society, 3, Hanover-square, W.—Address by the President, Mr. Francis Galton, 8.30.
"The Compound Principle as applied to Locomotives"—adjourned discussion on Mr. E. Worthington's paper—Institute of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8.
Middlesex County Council, Hornsey Division—Meeting in support of Mr. J. R. Brough's candidature, Wordsworth-road Board School, 8.
"Oliver Cromwell," by the Rev. James Lewis, City Temple, 8.
Royal Albert Hall—Madame Patti's Farewell Concert, 8.
Open-air Mission—Annual Meeting, Exeter Hall, 7.
Mr. Edwyn Shrympton's Dramatic Recital, St. George's Hall, 8.
Conversazione of Old Leysians, Princes' Hall, Piccadilly, 8.
The Rev. Henry E. J. Bevan on "Divinity," Gresham College, 6.
"The Condition of the Inmates of the Lodging-houses in Whitechapel," by Mr. George Holland, Conference Hall, Eccleston-street, 3.30.
Vegetarian Meeting, Great Assembly Hall, Mile End, 8.
Entertainment to the Blind, East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, 6.
National Union Club Banquet, Albermarle-street, Mr. Richard Chamberlain, M.P., in the chair.
Physiology, by Mr. E. A. Parkyn, Gresham College, 8.
International Arbitration and Peace Association, Meeting at Society of British Artists, 8.
Banquet of Commissioners of Sewers, Guildhall Tavern, 6.30.
University of London, Convocation, 5.
Old Cranleighans' Dinner, at the Holborn Restaurant.
College of Preceptors' Annual Banquet, at the Holborn Restaurant.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Variable breezes, finally north-easterly; dull, foggy, slight rain locally.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 4 h. 30 m. Aftr. 4 h. 48 m.
SUN Rises 7h. 55 m. Sets 4h. 27 m.
MOON—Last Qr. 24th, 3 h. 57 m. Aft.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
Saturday Noon to-day
Saturday Noon to-day
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 21, 1889.—Fine, but foggy; calm.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE "NITRATES" AT THE PLAY.

At the Criterion Theatre on Saturday evening King North was there with his whole Court. It was a regular Nitrate party. The King is short and sandy. On his left was the charming Princess North, on his right the Nitrate Queen. Then his young Highness North, the son from Jesus, Cambridge. Then came two partners—Mr. Robert Harvey, with his pretty wife resplendent in diamonds, and Mr. Jewell, partner No. 2. Captain Carrick and Captain Brough were close at hand, while Mr. Smithers and Mr. Harris, the two brokers, were also visible. So much for the Nitrates. In a stage box sat the Duke of Teck, all serene, with Princess Victoria in black, the genial Duchess behind a splendid bouquet, and in the background the "Prince" (why Prince?) We must not forget Lady Randolph, of course. Then looking about among the audience were Mrs. Labouchere, Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. Claude Ponsonby, and Miss Morell Mackenzie.

FOURTH EDITION.

BISMARCK'S PROSCRIPTION.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SIR ROBERT MORIER.

GEN. VON STOSCH ALSO MARKED DOWN.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF DR. GEFFCKEN.

The proscription of all the late Emperor Frederick's friends, which is now the most salient feature of the new reign, is being ruthlessly carried out by Prince Bismarck and his son Herbert, who may now be regarded as the real rulers of the German Empire.

Sir Robert Morier, so far, has defied the attacks of the Bismarcks. But they are ruthless and resolute, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a fresh attack upon Sir Robert Bell-the-Cat, dated Berlin, the 18th inst., which is obviously inspired, even if not absolutely dictated, by Count Herbert Bismarck to Mr. Fischer, who represents the *Kölnische* at the German capital.

The following is the official version of Sir Robert's record, which seems to be based from the dossier of the Herr von Holstein's spy bureau:—"Sir Robert, during his whole diplomatic career—from the time of his being Secretary of Legation in Berlin during the Prussian Constitutional Conflict in the beginning of the Sixties, till now as Ambassador in St. Petersburg—has been guided by a constant endeavour to interfere with Prussia's and Germany's internal affairs. During the 'Conflict Period' he used his position as a member of the English Legation, and his skill as a courtier, to assist the Opposition against the Government to which the English Legation was accredited by go-between services both at Court and as a diplomatist. Since then he has retained the reputation of being an opponent of the Emperor William's policy. It is only in harmony with his past career that, as he sympathized with the Democrats during the conflict, he now maintains relations with all the elements which publicly and secretly opposed the Emperor William's Government—namely, disappointed ambition and personal enmity. We believe that in the Geffcken affair there are very interesting documents regarding Sir Robert Morier which have not been made use of, because both political and dynastic interests would have suffered thereby. At any rate, the German Empire, from its foundation till now, has always had reason to regard Sir Robert Morier as an irreconcilable opponent. It is an old tactical principle of all policy to be not only the friend of one's friends but also the opponent of one's enemies. Sir Robert has conscientiously and very keenly observed the latter half of this maxim. Therefore, the German Government is interested in showing public opinion in England and Germany that Sir Robert Morier is, whatever the reason may be, more inclined to Anti-German than to English policy."

Commenting on this, the *Börsen Courier* says:—"It is once more the *Kölnische Zeitung*, that brings forward these unfounded statements, which, until proofs are adduced, must pass for slanders, and for which no one can be made responsible."

Count Herbert Bismarck, dictating to the *Kölnische's* Berlin correspondent, then reverts to the Bazaine story:—

All respectable and competent persons are agreed that—first, its statement that an incriminating allegation was made by Bazaine is proved by unimpeachable evidence; secondly, that Bazaine made his statement in circumstances quite free from suspicion; and, thirdly, that there is no force in Sir R. Morier's argument—namely, that Bazaine's letter is utterly worthless owing to the nature of its origin, and more especially because it denies things which nobody ever maintained.

To this we take the liberty of adding a fourthly to the effect that Bazaine's original statement being obviously a lie, a gentleman would have neither repeated it without examination, nor revived it without verification, nor have resented a frank and straightforward appeal from the slandered person to brand the falsehood as it deserved.

GENERAL VON STOSCH PROSCRIBED.

Count Herbert has also supplied the *Kölnische* with partizan versions of the private letters which were seized in order to secure evidence in support of the trumped-up charge of treason which the court has already dismissed. He says:—

The correspondence between Dr. Geffcken and Baron von Roggenbach, shows that both were unworthy of the confidence of the Crown Prince, about whom Dr. Geffcken spoke rather disrespectfully. He called him pessimistic, and blamed him for working too little. He was also displeased at his keeping on good terms with Prince Bismarck, and one can read between the lines that he accused him of not showing filial love to his father. In one letter to Baron von Roggenbach, Dr. Geffcken criticises the memoir which Prince Bismarck had submitted to the Crown Prince at the time of the *Culturkampf*, and which the latter had communicated to Dr. Geffcken, wishing to hear his opinion. There is no doubt that this was a breach of confidence. Dr. Geffcken also narrates a conversation with the Grand Duke of Baden about the state of affairs in Alsace-Lorraine. Throughout the letters there are said to be signs of hope that they will succeed in convincing the Emperor of the wrong course of Prince Bismarck's policy, whilst during the Emperor William's lifetime they looked forward to the Emperor Frederick's reign for the realization of their wishes. Sir Robert Morier and the advice he gave are often referred to. Sir Robert does not appear to have been so deep in the confidence of Dr. Geffcken and Baron Roggenbach as General von Stosch.

General von Stosch was a friend and intimate of the Emperor's. His name, therefore, is now on the list of the proscribed.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF DR. GEFFCKEN.

Being unable to keep Dr. Geffcken in prison as a traitor Prince Bismarck has been trying to shut him up as a lunatic. The Hamburg correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—

The report current abroad that Professor Dr. Geffcken has already left for the Riviera is so far from being the case that he was yesterday subjected to a fresh examination before the Amtsgericht, or chief court of the district.

The proceedings, which lasted for two and a half hours, constituted a fresh inquiry into the mental state of the Professor, and the celebrated psychological physician, Professor Mendel, had been summoned from Berlin as an expert to assist the court in the case.

To the arguments brought forward to show that the condition of Dr. Geffcken was such as to require his being placed under so-called "tutelage," he returned a sharp and indignant reply. Acquitted of the recent serious charge against him, and set at liberty by order of the Supreme Tribunal of the Empire, after being kept in prison over fourteen weeks, Dr. Geffcken, in a weak state of health, has thus, again at the instance of the Chancellor, had to undergo a new and harassing trial—a piece of persecution which reminds people here of the description Dr. Geffcken once gave of Prince Bismarck, and which was quoted in the "Act of Accusation," published in the *Reichsanzeiger* last week—namely, that the Prince "had not a single noble trait in his character, not a spark of kindly feeling or compassion."

THE "CONSTABLE" EXHIBITION.

There are more Constable relics in existence than are being shown at the Grosvenor (writes a London correspondent). The nightcaps and the tiny shirt he wore when a baby have been preserved by loving hands, and have been shown during the past day or two to a number of private friends. Perhaps it is not generally known that Constable left a vast quantity of correspondence, most of which has never even been examined. Surely there must be a great deal of interesting matter in it.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.—BROOKWOOD IN THE BALANCE.

On Saturday a committee of the National Rifle Association again sat to consider questions connected with the acquisition of the Brookwood site for the new Wimbledon, in which some important hitch has occurred. It is thought to be impossible, even if the site should come into hand at once, that it can be prepared for the next "Wimbledon," and there are suggestions that one of the other sites should be again looked at. A council meeting is to be summoned this week to consider important points. The annual spring meeting of the association is to be held on the 28th prox.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE "ST. JAMES'S."

MR. GREENWOOD COMMENCES AN ACTION!

LETTER FROM MR. STEINKOPFF.

We have been asked to publish the following letter from Mr. Steinkopff, the present proprietor of the *St. James's Gazette*:—

3, Tilney-street, Park-lane, W., January 19, 1889.

MR. GREENWOOD AND THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Referring to the remarks under the above heading in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of this day, I beg once more in the most absolute and emphatic manner to say that there is neither colour nor foundation of any kind for Mr. Greenwood's statement that he and I parted on the ground alleged by him—it is simply untrue. The negotiations between Mr. Greenwood and myself were conducted by our respective solicitors. Messrs. Bowling, Foyer, and Hordern represented Mr. Greenwood and Messrs. Freshfield and Williams acted for me. The correspondence between these gentlemen, which, so far as I am concerned, is open to your inspection, incontestably proves that negotiation failed solely on financial grounds. I may add that the proposed contract between Mr. Greenwood and myself contained the following clause, which had been finally agreed to by both of us—namely:

"The said Frederick Greenwood shall as such editor have the uncontrolled management of the editing of the *Gazette*."

Mr. Greenwood has commenced an action against Mr. Henry H. Gibbs, the former proprietor of the *St. James's Gazette*, to recover damages for wrongful dismissal as his editor, and I am given to understand that the correspondence above alluded to will be relied upon on the hearing of the case as a defence to that action.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. STEINKOPFF.

CLERGYMEN ON THE STAGE AT CROYDON.

"THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND."

What! Clergymen of the Church of England acting in a veritable drama on the stage! With bare feet and painted faces, wigs, and theatrical paraphernalia! Yes, indeed, all this was to be seen at Croydon on Saturday afternoon and evening, and will be again this evening. One of our reporters went down and witnessed the play and talked with some of the performers.

The large public hall, George-street, Croydon, is within a few minutes' walk of the East and New Croydon railway stations. There is a capital stage in the hall, admirably adapted for amateur, and even more ambitious performances. But it may well be doubted whether amateurs were ever more ambitious than the clerical party from Vauxhall who on Saturday enacted the historical drama in ten tableaux of "The Conversion of England."

On arriving at the hall, and asking for the stage entrance, our reporter was directed to a red baize-covered door, and told to inquire for Miss Herbert. This lady is stage director, acting manager, perruquier, costumier, dresser, and prompter all rolled into one, and she was so very busy carrying out her many duties that she was invisible to the newspaper man. However, Miss Herbert's brother was at hand, and he very kindly volunteered to give all information.

"Our play," said Mr. Herbert, "was originated with the idea of improving the nature of parochial entertainments, and was first produced in the schoolroom of the parish of St. Peter, Vauxhall, at Christmas, 1884. It is an historical play, representing the arrival of Augustine the Monk in England, and the conversion to Christianity of Ethelbert, King of Kent. It was written at the request of the Rev. G. W. Herbert, vicar of St. Peter's, by the Rev. Henry Cresswell, and on Monday will have been performed seventeen times. Besides Vauxhall and Croydon, it has also been performed at Banstead, Clapham, Balham, and in the parish school of St. Peter's, Eaton-square. No, I must not tell you the names of the performers, as it is wished to maintain the incognito of each. I may, however, say that the four clerical characters—Bishop Gregory, Augustine, Archbishop Lawrence, and Bishop Luithard—are represented by four clergymen, and that is as far as I may go. We employ no professional people at all. The dresses are all made by friends, and are copied with minute exactness from manuscripts in the British Museum, in the Museums of Berlin and Copenhagen, and the Library of Dresden, and the scenery has been painted from photographs taken on the sites represented, as the Forum at Rome, the Isle of Thanet, St. Martin's, Canterbury, and the Island of Lerius, in the Mediterranean. There are between forty and fifty actors, who give their services in each case for nothing, and the receipts of the performance are divided between the charities of the parish in which we perform and those of St. Peter's, Vauxhall."

It wanted now only a few minutes to the raising of the curtain, so our reporter repaired to the seat allotted to him in the auditorium. Here he met the Rev. G. H. Kempe, vicar of St. Saviour's, Croydon, for the benefit of whose church fund part of the receipts are to be devoted. The great hall was crowded in every part, and Mr. Kempe said the same had been the case in the afternoon, when he thought between £60 and £80 had been taken. Before the curtain rose the Rev. Mr. Kempe stepped on to the stage and said that as the performers were all amateurs, and the drama was of a religious character, it was respectfully requested that no signs of applause or disapprobation should be forthcoming, and that during the singing of the hymns between the tableaux the audience were requested to stand. A bell tinkled behind the scenes, the pianist played a few bars of music, and the curtain rose upon as pretty a stage picture as it is possible to conceive. It was a sale of English slaves at Rome. In this scene is depicted the first desire of Bishop Gregory to go to England to convert the heathen Angles. It should be here mentioned that the whole play is founded upon such authorities as St. Gregory's "Letters," Sharon Turner's "History of the Anglo-Saxons," "The Life of Gregory," by John the Deacon, the works of the Venerable Bede, Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and other equally reliable sources.

The ten tableaux represent—1. Gregory's determination to go or send to England in consequence of seeing the beautiful English slaves. 2. Heathen England, a Druidical appeal to the God Woden and the sacrifice of a boy, and the desire expressed by Queen Bertha for some one to be sent "to make these people Christians." 3. The mission offered to and accepted by Augustine, Prior of the Monastery of St. Andrew, Rome. 4. How the missionaries were wrecked and delayed at the Island of Lerins. 5. How they were attacked at Anjou and spent the night in the forest. 6. Wherein a herald arrives at the Court of Ethelbert, King of Kent, and requests permission for the monks to land and carry out their mission. 7. The meeting of Augustine and Ethelbert on the Downs above Minster, in Thanet, when the King grants the permission required. 8. The baptism of King Ethelbert. 9. The consecration of Augustine, as Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Metropolitan of Arles; and the tenth tableau represents the recalcitrant British clergy of the west bearing the news of the death of St. Augustine, and promising to co-operate with his successor in the conversion of England.

The scenery has been beautifully painted by Miss Herbert, and the dresses are historically correct. Barring a few drawbacks, almost unavoidable under the circumstances, the play is well produced, and excellently put on the stage.

FALL OF A BRIDGE IN AMERICA.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

A bridge spanning the river at Spotsville, Kentucky, fell yesterday while about twenty-five persons were upon it. These were all thrown into the river, and though help was at hand and the greater number were happily rescued, four were drowned.—*Central News Cablegram.*

THE ILLNESS OF MR HENRY IRVING.

Mr. Henry Irving, who has been suffering from an attack of severe congestion of the larynx, is now much better. He was to have reappeared in "Macbeth" to-night, but his medical advisers, Sir Morell Mackenzie and Mr. George Stoke, think it desirable that he should have complete rest for a few days longer. Mr. Hermann Vezin, who on Saturday night was also suffering from hoarseness, will accordingly continue to take his place.

FROM WESTMINSTER TO PARIS IN A STEAM LAUNCH

The steam launch *Monaco*, with her adventurous crew, left Westminster on Friday week. The next stage of her journey should have been to Dover, but the weather being favourable, Captain Knopps decided to run her straight over to Calais, which place she reached amid a dense fog at 2 P.M. on Saturday. She entered the canals the same day, and left Calais on Sunday morning. Only nine miles were run on this day, and but seven on Monday, the canals being blocked by ice. The ice having now, in great measure, cleared away, she was expected to arrive at Paris on Sunday afternoon.—*Lock-to-Lock Times.*

THE NEW LONDON MORNING PAPER

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. GORDON BENNETT'S SECRETARY

The building in the Strand, opposite Burleigh-street, formerly occupied by the *People*, came out last week with large signs announcing a local habitation for a London edition (every day including Sunday) of Mr. Gordon Bennett's *New York Herald*. In search of information as to this journalistic invasion, we obtained an interview at his chambers in Danes Inn with Mr. Oakey Hall, the London secretary and American counsel of Mr. Bennett.

"When does the enterprise begin?"

"In a few days, after several months of preparation."

ITS AIMS AND FEATURES.

"What are its aims and what are to be its features?"

"This London edition will be the first English daily newspaper to recognize that the world's events do not respect Sundays or holidays: for it will appear without interruption every morning of the year, and its Sunday issue will aim to be particularly attractive in gossipy, piquant, literary, theatrical, artistic, and chatty features. These, however, will also receive due attention on business days. Its main feature will be the fullest financial exposition of all the various markets of Europe and America, with particular attention to Wall-street, Chicago, Capel-court and European bourses; with tabular reproductions of the exact results of dealings in those places. Having reference to the importance that transatlantic securities known as "Americans" have assumed within a few years, an exhaustive bond, stock, corn, and cotton tables as are presented in the New York edition will be daily received here by cable and fully printed in this London edition. These will be accompanied by accurate, impartial, and more or less picturesque descriptions and comments from expert financial reporters. The information about the situation and occurrences at monetary and speculative centres, will be such as will interest general readers as well as prove of value to investors and dealers. It will also give daily important social and fashionable occurrences; and it will aim to be exhaustive in its intelligence and independent comments about all sporting events in racing, hunting, yachting, coursing, archery, and cricket circles. These will become leading features not only as regards England, but France, America, the Riviera, &c. Interviews in all parts of the world will receive special attention. Endeavours will be made to eschew heavy or perfunctory or baldly stated accounts of events. These will come from the pens of detailed reporters in graphic and not perfunctory style. All the cable and telegraphic machinery in the hands of special news gatherers which for many years the *New York Herald* has established and used will be at the service of the London edition. The politics of every country will be considered from the standpoint of impartial observation, excluding all symptoms of an 'organ.' Members of Parliament will be practically on the staff. In all departments the idea will be even to excel the direct, crisp, and attractive style for which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has become noted."

A COSMOPOLITAN JOURNAL.

"In short, this London edition is to be especially calculated for the American colony here and on the Continent?"

"That is an error into which several newspapers have recently fallen. Although the proprietor and many of the writers will be American, the tone of the paper will be cosmopolitan and as attractive to John Bull as to Jonathan. Of course a very great feature will be daily cable accounts of events in Canada, Mexico, the United States, and all parts of America—for instance, of the doings of Congress, of the State Legislatures, of Society, of the financial, artistic, and dramatic fields and of stirring occurrences on the otherside of the Atlantic. But these will be treated in a manner to win the attention of the European resident as of the American or Canadian tourist or colonists."

THE EDITOR AND STAFF.

"Who is to be the editor and who to form the staff?"

"In strict technical phrase none of Mr. Bennett's papers have an editor. As proprietor, he is like a good theatrical manager who maintains n stock company, from which casts are successively made, so as to accord with the adaptabilities for roles as these demand attentton. Each member of the staff does his best toward the full excellence of the daily performance. But so far as the public may demand an editor to speak about, he will be found in John Russell Young, a journalist of a quarter-century experience—the gentleman who was General Grant's *compagnon du voyage* around the world and also United States Minister to China. Aubrey Stanhope, an old Londoner and American and Continental traveller, will be assigned to the business management, and also to active participation in certain news departments. Wm. C. Reick of New York will supervise the collection and arrangement of news. Frank H. Norton, of a quarter century high status in American literature and journalism, will give editorial assistance. Wilfred Bishop will look after the sporting. A lady prominent in Society will report upon its functions. Ralph Meeker—who has variously represented the *Herald* for years in all parts of the world, from the Arctic circle to the Cape—will be a writer; also W. E. Rawlings, a picturesque reporter from New York, but *au fait* with England; and Edward Morphy, will attend to general reporting on special detail; while over Europe and in New York special journalistic sentinels will care for the Paris end of the special Continental wire in the London office of the *Herald* or for the end of the Mackay-Bennett cable in New York. Victor Gingold and subsidiary staff will supervise details of the Capel-court and other markets of London."

"Will the Paris edition be continued?"

"It is possible, yet is not a venue in London for a European paper much better than at Paris with only a few hours' difference in the time of reading there or with an English reading public in all European capitals?"

A START TO BE MADE SHORTLY.

"What are the arrangements about starting?"

"The début will occur very shortly. The building is completely furnished for editorial offices, composing rooms, press rooms, and stereotyping cellars, and all newspaper paraphernalia under Foreman Monier and assistants. The paper will be of double sheet, and about the size and shape of the *Pall Mall Gazette*."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT STOPS A PLAY.

OUT OF DEFERENCE TO A "FRIENDLY POWER."

It was announced some time since (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) that the Gymnase Theatre was about to produce "L'Officier Bleu," a comedy, the scene of which is laid in Russia, the author being "Ary Ecilaw." "Ary Ecilaw" is the Grand Duchess Sergius, who has lived in Paris for some years, and from taste, or for some other reason, has devoted herself with speedy success to literature

"L'Officier Bleu" was to have been acted to-morrow, and the new piece was awaited with some impatience, as curious revelations were expected regarding the Russian Court; but on Saturday the Cabinet in Council resolved on forbidding the piece, "because it might disturb the good relations between France and a friendly Power." M. Victor Köning, the manager of the Gymnase, has written a letter to M. Lockroy, expressed in such strong terms as to suggest that a country in which such language can be addressed to a Minister with impunity is not yet ripe for a dictatorship. Meanwhile this prohibition, coming in the midst of the electoral excitement, produces a great impression.

The "Officier Bleu" (writes the *Standard* correspondent, is the history of a Princess de Georgie, daughter of a Princeling dethroned by the Tzar. The Princess, who is a member of a Nihilist association, wishes to see her niece married to the hero of the play. As he is already betrothed to another lady, Princess de Georgie seeks to attain her aim by falsely denouncing her niece's rival as a Nihilist. The niece is so indignant when she learns what treachery has been employed, that she herself, who was to have profited by it, denounces the infamous intrigue. Virtue is rewarded and vice punished. As for the Russian Grand Dukes, they do cross the stage, and, according to M. Köning, the piece is so thoroughly favourable to the Tzar's Government that from beginning to end there are constant shouts of "Vive la Russie!"

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO 5,000 WOMEN AT THE EAST END.

Mrs. Barnett, wife of the vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, has received a reply to the memorial signed by nearly 5,000 women of the labouring classes of East London asking the Queen to "call upon her servants in authority and bid them put in force the law which already exists to close bad houses, within whose walls such wickedness is done, and men and women are ruined in body and soul." Mr. Godfrey Lushington replies that "her Majesty has been graciously pleased to receive the same. I am to add that the Secretary of State looks with hope to the influence for good that the petitioners can exercise, each in her own neighbourhood, and he is in cummunication with the Commissioners of Police with a view to taking such action as may be desirable in order to assist the efforts of the petitioners, and to mitigate the evils of which they complain."

Mr. Arthur Arnold, late M.P. for Salford, Assistant Commissioner Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Acts, 1863-64, will be proposed as an alderman for the county of London

THE MUSWELL HILL BURGLARY AND OUTRAGE.

PRISONERS AGAIN IN THE POLICE COURT.

This morning, at the Highgate police-court, before Mr. W. P. Bodkin and other magistrates, Charles Burdett, fifty-three, fish-curer, of Jacob-street, Boundary-street, Shoreditch; James Clarke, thirty-three, bootmaker, having no fixed home; George Smith, alias Peters, fifty-five, wood-chopper, of Park-street, Bethnal green; and Alfred Lyster, forty, upholsterer, of Huntington-street, Kingsland-road, were charged on remand with being concerned together in breaking and entering Norton Lees, Muswell-hill, and stealing therefrom a purse, a necklace, a four shilling piece, and other articles of the value of £2. They were also charged with shooting Mr. George Duckworth Atkin with intent to murder at the same time and place. Mr. Pollard again appeared to prosecute for the Treasury, and Mr. A. Hutton for the prisoners Burdett, Smith, and Lyster.

MR. GEORGE ATKIN.

Mr. Pollard at the outset said he had some important evidence to call, but he would have to ask for a further remand, as he could not complete the case to-day. There were two witnesses he proposed to call to show that Clarke and Lyster were known as companions before this burglary, and they were seen together in Bristol in the month of December. A Mr. Spofforth saw a number of men coming from a house at Bristol, and he followed one of them for a little distance, when the man turned round, presented a revolver at him, and threatened to shoot him if he followed any further. That man Mr. Spofforth would identify as Lyster. Mr. George Atkin was so far recovered that it was hoped by next week he would be able to give evidence, and the case would then be completed.

William Ball, landlord of the Mail Coach public-house, 65, Kingsland-road, said he knew the prisoner Burdett, and Clarke he knew as a companion of Burdett. They were in his house together at eleven o'clock on the night of the burglary. A third man was with them who, he believed to be Smith. The men had three drinks each, and then Clarke called for cigars, putting down a jubilee piece which witness at the time thought was a five-shilling piece, and he gave him change for a five-shilling piece. They lighted their cigars and went out at once, and he then discovered that it was a four-shilling piece he had received from them. When he gave the change he said, "That was a five-shilling piece, you gave me, was it not?" and Burnett replied, "I thought it was only a four-shilling piece." When he discovered the mistake the men were out of hearing. The prisoners never got re-possession of the coin. Witness paid it into his bank. He had known Burdett as a customer at his house for about two months. He was in the habit of coming in of a morning to see the newspaper. The prisoners did not look muddy or dirty. Clarke was wearing black kid gloves as was his custom, and he carried a silver-headed cane. Burdett had one glove on and carried the other in his hand. That also was his custom.

Mr. George Henry James, of 10, Paternoster-buildings, Paternoster-square, wholesale manufacturer, deposed that he had examined the inner frame of a purse that had been through the fire, and compared it with a purse bought him by Miss Atkin, and he had no doubt in his mind that it came out of a similar purse. It was a singular purse, of American make, and he did not believe another like it could be found in England, and the nearest approach to it in England was a purse made by his firm eight or nine years ago. He was an expert in such matters.

THE FINSBURY OUTRAGE.

A FATAL RESULT.

Thomas Williams, the man who, it is alleged, was shot by Charles Turner, at 3, Clifton-terrace, Finsbury Park, on Saturday morning, died last night in the Great Northern Central Hospital.

THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL LIBEL CASE.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

The hearing of the action of Mercier *v.* Dalziel was resumed before Baron Pollock and a special jury this morning, this being the fourth day on which it has occupied the attention of the court. The plaintiff, Mr. St. Vincent Mercier, the secretary of St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, sued Mr. Gilbert Dalziel, the proprietor of *Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday* to recover damages for alleged libel. The plaintiff asserted that the words complained of imputed that he had appropriated money belonging to the hospital to his own use, but defendant denied that the words bore any defamatory meaning, and said that ap art from the meanings attached to them they were true in substance and in fact. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Gye appeared for the plaintiff; while Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. Finlay, Q.C., Mr. R. A. Bennett, and Mr. Dudley Falcke represented the defendant.

Sir C. Russell resumed his speech for the defence, contending that the story told by the plaintiff was inconsistent. He had evidently grown into the habit of thinking that practically the hospital was a family concern, and although he had not formed any idea of robbing it, he thought it no harm to use the money which came into his hands temporarily in this loose way, probably intending, honestly intending, to make good the temporary use of these monies. In conclusion the learned counsel insisted that the administration of charitable institutions should be independent, honest, should be directed to the purposes which the public intended, and above all should be pure.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE INDISPOSED.

This morning the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hawkins were to sit as a Divisional Court, but on entering the court Mr. Justice Hawkins said the Lord Chief Justice was unable to attend owing to a slight indisposition. After disposing of one case in which the parties had come to an arrangement, his lordship added that the Lord Chief Justice had informed him that he had every reason to suppose that his indisposition would pass away by to-morrow.

MR. SHEEHY, M.P., ARRESTED AGAIN.

This morning, Mr. Sheehy, M.P., was arrested in Glasgow on a warrant under the Crimes Act.

SIGNOR PELLEGRINI.

Signor Carlo Pellegrini was late last night in the same critical condition. "A correspondent writes:—There is no longer any hope of poor Pellegrini The end is thought to be now only a few hours distant. Dr. J. J. Pringle, his own physician, held a bedside consultation with Dr. Quain on Saturday afternoon, when Dr. Quain's opinion was that death must take place in three days at the latest. He has been in a condition of semi-stupor since midday on Saturday, and has ceased to recognize any one.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MEETING.

The committee of members of the Metropolitan Board of Works appointed to act with the provisional London County Council will meet for the first time on Wednesday. The provisional Council meets on the 31st inst.

THE PATNA MISSION CASE.

The High Court at Calcutta has granted a rule in the Patna Mission case directing the magistrate to show cause why the order should not be set aside. It appears now, the *Times* correspondent says, that the girl was not a Christian, and had never been baptized. The Court will decide whether she is retained for an "unlawful, mean, and immoral purpose," and the matter will be fully argued.

MR. GLADSTONE WILL NOT GO TO ROME.

Mr. Gladstone has authorized the *Daily News* correspondent at Naples to state that he finds the air of Naples so invigorating that he has determined to stay there and in the neighbourhood up to the last moment of his time. He will have none left therefore for Rome. In a few days he and his party will leave for Sorrento and Amalfi, the weather being again magnificent.

The Empress Frederick and daughters left Sandringham for London this morning.

The Marquis of Salisbury left Sandringham this morning.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to the memory of Lord Stowell.

A new smoking-room has been provided for members at the House of Commons.

The Victoria Steamboat Association (Limited) intends placing four new steamers on the Thames above London-bridge.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

DEATH.—On the 19th inst., at the Palace Hotel, Hastings, Benno Fanty, of 74, Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, and the Stock Exchange, in his forty-seventh year. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at twelve, at the Cemetery, Kingsbury-road, Ball's Pond. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

MARKETS ALL QUIET.—QUOTATIONS SCARCELY ALTERED.

Money in the open market is still plentiful, and there is as yet no sign of any hardening up of rates. Short money is freely offered at 2 per cent. and under, while the discount rate for three months' bank paper is in reality little better than 2½ per cent., though the nominal quotation is still 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. There is exceedingly little doing either in money or discounts. Some operators are looking for a reduction in the official minimum on Thursday, but it is generally admitted that all depends on whether or not there is to be a resumption of gold shipments on a large scale to the Argentine Republic. The new issue of Treasury bills, which have to be paid for next week, will take about a million off the market, as the issue is for that amount in excess of the bills falling due for repayment.

There has hardly been sufficient business on the Stock Exchange to test prices and no decided tendency therefore is apparent. Operators are very much disappointed at this settling down of the market into a state of inactivity after so much has been said about the large business that was to be done early in January. In the investment department values are practically unaltered, while in the Home Railway market the changes are slight. Sheffield ordinary stock continues to advance, but North Staffordshire has lost some of the recent sharp advance. Brighton Deferred continues to be bought, but South Eastern Deferred has again given way. In the Foreign department the Turkish loans secured on the Egyptian tribute have received some amount of attention and are higher, and Uruguay Bonds are strong, but otherwise European as well as South American descriptions are quiet and dull. American Railroads are referred to below. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are lifeless, but Mexican Railway issues are the turn harder. Nitrate descriptions are somewhat irregular, while Spanish Copper Mining shares are weak.

The American railroad market continues dull pending the conclusion of the agreement between the railway companies, which, as might have been expected, is being protracted. At first it was arranged that the agreement should continue in force for ninety days from January 1, subject to thirty days' notice, and that afterwards on any one desiring to withdraw a new meeting should be called. Then the proviso was adopted that it should be binding when signed by the presidents of the twenty-two Western railroads. This included two that were unrepresented at the meeting—the Chicago and Alton and Illinois Central Railroads. Pending the obtaining of the signatures the agreement has no force, but it is said that the new rates are being maintained. The movement of prices is exceedingly slight, at the moment there is practically nothing doing.

The official returns of our foreign and colonial trade have already made us familiar with the increase which took place during the past year, but they, of course, do not show to what extent that increase is due to the receipts of larger quantities and how much to the payment of higher prices. To make this distinction the *Economist* has entered into an elaborate investigation of the figures and publishes this week the result so far as the imports are concerned. The summing-up of the calculations is that whereas we imported in 1888 to the value of £386,582,000 as against £361,935,000 in 1887, the difference between the two years being £24,647,000, of this amount £15,751,000 arose from an increase in quantity, and £8,896,000 from the cost of the articles having been greater.

The directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank state that the purchase of the business and assets of the Bury Banking Company (Limited) has been fully carried out, and that the anticipations then formed are likely to be realized in favour of both bodies of proprietors. The balance-sheet, while giving evidence of a large access of business to the bank, shows that the increase of working capital involved in the change nas been fully justified by a concurrent increase of profit, which enables the directors to pay for the past year a bonus in addition to the usual rate of distribution. No item of "purchase fund" or "goodwill" is left outstanding for future liquidation.

In the report of the Great Eastern Railway Company the directors state that the passenger traffic for the half-year, though seriously affected by the unfavourable weather in the early part of the summer, shows an increase of about £5,000 on the half year. The merchandise traffic showed in the earlier months of the half-year much improvement, in consequence of a revival of trade in Lancashire and Yorkshire districts, but the late and indifferent harvest, and the partial failure of the mackerel and herring fisheries, caused a considerable decrease in the receipts for the later months, which more than neutralized the better results of the earlier part of the half-year. The coal traffic was affected to some extent by the strikes so extensively organized and threatened in the colliery districts; and the cattle traffic shows a small decrease, arising from continued depression in the district. The Continental traffic shows an increase of about £12,000. The capital expenditure has been heavy during the past half-year, and will so continue during the purchase of the property for the enlargement of the Liverpool-street station, and the construction of the necessary works.

The Gas, Water, and General Investment Trust (Limited) has been formed to carry out the well-known principles of a trust company, its object being to purchase and hold investments in gas and water undertakings or other securities, as the directors may from time to time determine. The share capital is £1,500,000 in £10 shares, and the first issue is for 75,000 shares at £10 10s. per share (5 per cent. premium). At this price, and on the terms of the prospectus, 40,000 are said to have been already applied for. The premium will be carried to a reserve fund, out of which the preliminary expenses of the company will be paid, and the balance will remain in the hands of the directors for investment.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Opened quieter with a fair demand. Probable sales, 10,000, possibly more. Prices on spot steady. Futures are one point down.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Sheffield Ordinary 1, Brighton Deferred ⅜, Hull and Barnsley ¼, and Great Western ⅛. *Receded*: North Staffords ½, South Eastern Deferred ¼, Caledonian, Midland, North British Deferred, and North Eastern ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Turkish 1871 and Defence ¼, Uruguay Bonds ⅛, Mexican Converted ⅛, and Italian 1-16, *Declined*: Peruvian Five and Six per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Ontario shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Union Pacific shares ¼, Denver Ordinary, and Erie shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Mexican Second Preference ¼, and the Ordinary ⅛. *Lower*: Canadian Pacific ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Primitiva Nitrate ¼. *Receded*: Liverpool Nitrate ½, and Rio Tinto 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A.....	135¾	6	London and West.	69 70
Consols	100	¼	Chatham(Ordinary)	24⅞	5½	London Joint Stock	40½ 1½
New Consols(2¾)	93⅞	9	Do. Preference..	105¼	¾	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43½ 4½
Reduced 3 p. c. ..	100¾	¾	North Western	174⅞	5½	Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	52 3
Local Loan Stock..	103¼	¾	South Western	144½	9½	**MINES.**	
New 2½ per Cent	95½	6	Manchester & Shef.	71	3	Indian Consolidated	5/16 7/16
India 3½ per Cent.	107½	8	Do. A	35⅝	⅞	Mysore shares	4¼ ⅜
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	70⅝	⅞	Met. Consolidated .	74¼	6¼	Oregums	1¾ 2
Egyptian Guar. ..	101¼	2½	Do. Land Stock	69½	70½	Cape Copper	6⅜ ⅝
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112	½	Do. District ..	33¾	¼	Namaqua	3 ¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	105½	4	Midland	137¼	8¼	Mason and Barry..	9⅜ ⅝
BirminghamCrp.St	111	12	North British Pref.	76¼	⅜	Rio Tinto	24 ¼
Liverpool	112	13	Do. Def.	57⅛	8½	Montana £1 shares	2 1/16 3/16
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	163½	¾	DeBeers new shares	17¾ 18 xd
Argentine 6 p. c. ..	102	4	North Stafford	116	17	S. African Explor.	17 ⅝
Do. Hard Dols..	67	8	South Eastern	135	6	**TEL'GRAPHS & TEL'PHONES**	
Do. Treasury ..	99	6	Do. Deferred....	101¾	¼	Anglo-American ..	51 2
Austrian Gold	92	4	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			Do. Pref.....	85 6
Do. Silver	68	70	Canada Pacific	53⅜	⅝	BrazilianSubmarine	13¼ ½
Brazilian 1875	101½	2½	Can. Pacific Share	37	½	Direct Unit. State	9¾ 10½xd
B. Ayres 6 p. c....	101	3	Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	66½	⅝	Eastern	12½ ¾xd
Do. Cedulas I....	93¼	¾	Denver & R. Grande	17	⅜	Ditto Extension..	12¼ 13 xd
Chilian 4½ p. c.1885	92	4	Do. Pref.....	45¾	¾	United Telephone	14⅜ ⅝
Costa Rica A.....	91	2	Illinois Shares	118	19	Globe Teleg. Trust	7 ¼
Do. B	89	90	Lake Shore	101¼	6 xd	**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**	
Egypt, State Dom	101¼	¾	Ohio & Mississippi	22⅛	3	London Gen. Om..	200 10
Do. Unified	85⅜	4⅝	Louis. and Nash..	88¼	9	London Street	13 14
Do. Preference..	102⅜	⅝	Mex. Cen. Bonds..	71¼	¼	London Tramway..	14 15 xd
Do. Daira Sanieh	79¾	80	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14	North Metropolitan	17½ 18½
French 3 p. c. Rnts.	81¼	2¼	N. Y. Cen. Shares	111	⅛xd	**WATERWORKS.**	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	103¼	¾	New York Ontario	15¾	15⅝	ChelseaWaterworks	256 63
Greek 6 p. c. 1881..	87	¾	Erie Shares	23⅛	⅜	East London	202 5
Hung. Gold Rentes	84½	⅝	Do. Sec. Mort...	104¾	5¼	Grand Junction ..	121 5
Italian	94¼	5	Norfolk & West. Pref	52¼	3¼	Kent	277 82
Mexican Converted	39⅞	⅞	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	33⅜	⅜	Lambeth.....	253 8
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	14½	⅝	North Pacific Pref.	61½	2	New River, New..	350 60
Do. 6 p. c.	16¾	⅞	Pennsylvania Sh..	56¾	¾	S'thwrk & Vauxhall	167 72
Portuguese	65⅞	4⅝	Phil. & Read. Sh..	24⅞	⅝	W. Middlesex	262 7
Russian 1873	102⅜	⅜	UnionPacific Shares	66	⅝	**GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.**	
Spanish 4 p. c.	73¼	⅜	Wabash Preference	23¼	6¼	Gaslight & Coke A	261 3
Turkish 1854	10	2	Do. Gen. Mort..	4⅛	1½	Imp. Continental ..	208 13
Group 1	27¼	¾	Grand Trunk Ord	10 15/16	10/16	South Metropolitan	302 7
Group 2	15¾	16	Do. First Pref..	67⅛	⅝	BrushElecLt.(4pd)	3¼ 4¼
Group 4	15	¾	Do. Second Pref.	47⅛	⅝	**MISCELLANEOUS.**	
4½ p. c. 1871....	84½	5¼	Do. Third Pref..	20⅜	⅜	Allsopp	8⅛ ⅜
5 p. c. Defence ..	96¼	7¼	Do. Guaranteed .	72⅜	⅜	Guinness and Co...	310 15
5 p. c. Priority ..	84	6	Mexican Ordinary	40⅜	⅝	Hotchkiss	11¾ ⅛
Uruguay Unified ..	71¼	2½	Do. First Pref.	114¼	15¼	Bryant and May ..	13¼ ¾
Virginia Funded ..	41	3	Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	69	½	Spratt's Patent	10¾ ⅜
U.S. 4½ p. c.....	110	12	Lombardo-Venetian	8 15/16	9 1/16	Liverpool Nitrate..	27⅛ 8⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Varna 3 per cent..	8½	⅜	Primitiva Nitrate..	34¼ ¼
Caledonian.....	147½	¾	Nitrate Railway ..	25¾	6¼xd	Salt Union Snares	3¾ 4 pm
Great Eastern	69	¾	**BANKS.**			Pyrand O. Steam ..	65 8
Great Northern....	113	20	Alliance Bank	14	⅝	Royal Mail Steam	64 7
Ditto A	103	4	City Bank	20	1 xd	Nat. Discount Co..	11⅜ 12
Great Western	151¼	2¼	Consolidated Bank	8	½	Hudson's Bay	13¼ 13⅝
Hull and Barnsley	33½	4	Imperial Ottoman	11 5/16	7/16	Suez Canal.....	83 ½
Lanc. and York....	117	13	London and County	89½	90½	E. & W. Ind. Dock	19 21
Brighton(Ordinary)	145	7	Union of London..	40½	1½	London and St. K.	41 3

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos.....	18¼	¾	Wemmers	14¼	15
Tarapaca Bank	4¼	5¼pm	Langlaagtes	6¾	7
Tarapaca Water	14½	15	Jubilee	9½	10
Jumper's Gold	13¾	14¼	San Jorge.....	8½	9pm
Sres Bona	5⅛	¾	Pahang Corporation	5¼	⅜pm
			Simmer and Jack	11	⅜

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

M. de Blowitz announces to-day that Ary Ecilaw is no other than the Grand Duchess Sergius. With all respect to M. de Blowitz, I absolutely disbelieve this story. The Grand Duchess Sergius has not lived in Paris for several years, and she has not devoted herself to writing more or less scandalous novels concerning her father, grandmother, and other relations. The Grand Duchess Sergius is the daughter of Princess Alice, and therefore the granddaughter of our Queen; it is simply impossible to believe that she could have written the odious caricature of her Majesty which disfigures the "King of Thessaly," or which describes the morganatic marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse with Mdme. de Kalomine.

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Mr. Gladstone goes to the English Church at Naples every Sunday morning—"which," writes a vivacious correspondent, "is praiseworthy of him, as he has to come a long way to do it, the direct road to Naples from Mr. S. Rendel's house being blocked by a landslip. His head, particularly the back of it, is much admired, but being nothing of a phrenologist, all his intellectual bumps escaped me. His eyes were the feature which struck me the most, so large and bright, with a lively expression of boldness and determination in them, which I don't believe, in spite of his advancing years, will ever fail him."

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"His watchfulness over his wife is quite touching. I noticed it several times, and saw as he descended the aisle how he kept looking behind to see if she was near, and if any one ventured to step between he immediately drew to one side in an unmistakable manner of disapproval. It rather nettled me, when, on joining the Neapolitan mob who were waiting to cheer him outside, I was nudged and poked, and squeezed, and informed by the meanest of the rag-and-bobtail, that that was 'Il signor Gladstone,' as though I did not know it better than they did, and then, mistaking my expression of indignation for one of ignorance, they hastened to add, 'Il ministro inglese,' repeating it over and over again in breathless admiration."

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"Now," continues the same correspondent, "for an anecdote which deserves to become historical. Sitting exactly behind him (the G. O. M.) in church, I saw a grey hair tumble on to the collar of his overcoat. Hearing once how a lemon squeezed by the Prince of Wales instantly became of immortal value it occurred to me that a hundred years hence this short iron-grey hair might likewise attain distinction, so I carefully plucked it off and held it between my thumb and finger. The next thing was to bring it home and preserve it, but on the way I—not lost it—but *sold* it! Meeting an Italian deputy of high position I showed him my trophy: he got tremendously excited, seized my hair (the grey one), threw me a five-franc piece, and bolted!"

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Mr. H. H. Johnson, the well-known African explorer, will leave for his new post in Portuguese East Africa in the middle of March. He is "up to the eyes" in literary work, as he is bringing out a volume, the illustrations of which will be something appalling. Mr. Johnson is as clever with his pencil as he is with his pen, and some of his pictures of African horrors, such as the hyænas devouring dead bodies and slave-traders massacring their victims, are likely to be among the most gruesome products of the publishing season this year.

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Here is a hint for Mr. Henry Irving. Mrs. Langtry is about to play "Macbeth" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, and, it is stated, has resolved that the ushers, ticket sellers, and ticket takers, with all the other servants of the theatre who come into contact with the public, shall be dressed in costumes harmonizing with those worn on the stage. This will be a decided novelty.

***

Who says that the age of chivalry is past? Seated last night upon the knifeboard of an omnibus I was reluctantly compelled to listen to the driver thereof violently abusing a cabby who would persist in driving just under the forequarters of the 'bus horses. For some time cabby maintained a stolid but eloquent silence. At last, however, his feelings overcame him, and he turned round intending to give the 'bus driver a bit of his mind. "Yah!" he said, and then he stopped. "Ah, you've got a female sittin' alongside of yer, else I'd tell yer somethink, I would!"

***

The fear of the burglar is once again great among the inhabitants of Wimbledon-common, the signs of the times being read by the mysterious death of a large number of cats, all of whom have been killed during the last few days by a poison laid about the gardens, evidently for the "good" of the dogs. The threatened householders should take to heart the saying of an eminent foreign police official that "dogs are the burglar's only fear; bolts and bars are nothing, but let the dogs be *in* the house, and not outside it."

***

Mrs. Marshall succeeded in securing for her type-writing "at home" in the Strand on Saturday afternoon Mr. Hermann Vezin (who himself owns a type-writer). Temporarily deserting his kingly glories at the establishment on the other side of the way, the popular actor mingled in the crowd of literary persons and type-writer enthusiasts, inspected with interest the application of the Tainter graphophone—a contrivance much resembling the famous phonograph—to typing purposes, and listened for a few minutes to Mr. Guest's explanation of his system of "Stenotyp," which is a kind of shorthand having as its *motif* the assigning of a meaning to each of the letters and signs on the typewriter keyboard, on the principle, say, that "bwm" shall be read as "be with me."

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Dr. John Rae, who wrote to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the other day about Lord Lonsdale's Arctic expedition, is a very remarkable man. "He is the same Dr. Rae," writes a correspondent, "who (in company with one Simpson) actually did try to sledge it overland somewhere in the forties. He was then in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, as was my grandfather's eldest brother, who saw him off. It was one of the romances of my childhood in consequence. If I remember the story, as told in my youth (I've never seen it in print), Simpson (I think that's the name), son of a director, left Rae and tried to get home first and get the κῦδος by a forced march over the frozen plains, with Indian guides, till at last he went mad with solitude and weariness, swore that they were taking him in circles, and attacked them with his gun, so that they shot him in self-defence. Imagine my surprise to meet the man alive only last year. I don't know how old he can be, but he is as hard as nails, a full private in the London Scottish, went through the Easter manœuvres last year and the year before (the young fellows, I heard him say, get knocked up directly), and has been well up quite recently for the Queen's Prize. Moreover, he is the most charming old gentleman, and dearly loves a yarn."

MR. SPURGEON.

Mr. Spurgeon is recovering from the effects of the accident which he met with some three weeks ago. The rev. gentleman is able to take carriage exercise daily, and it is hoped that in a short time he will be well again.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL'S ELDEST SON.

Mr. George Wombwell, eldest son of Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell, died suddenly of typhoid fever at Meerut, Bombay, on Friday. The deceased, who was a promising officer, left England to join the 4th Battalion of the King's Own Royal Rifles in November, 1886, and soon after that date joined the regiment, which was then stationed at Meerut, Bengal. The bitterness of the sad bereavement has been slightly mitigated by the arrival of a telegram from Lord Jersey, the uncle of the deceased gentleman, stating that he and Lady Jersey, who have been travelling in India, reached Meerut in time to see him before his death, at which they were present, and Lord Jersey conveys the information that it was unaccompanied by pain. Lieutenant Wombwell was educated at Harrow and subsequently at Sandhurst College.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

A SOUTH LONDON CLUB DESTROYED BY FIRE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE ELEPHANT AND CASTLE THEATRE.

An alarming fire broke out an early hour this morning in the neighbourhood of the Elephant and Castle. It destroyed the Ormonde Club and an adjacent shop and the centre platform of the local railway station. The Elephant and Castle Theatre only just escaped. The Ormonde Club is situated under the railway station in the New Kent-road, and it had only recently been reconstructed and redecorated. The premises, which consisted of card, smoking, and reading rooms, and a large billiard saloon, were left in safety at half-past eleven last night. About a quarter-past one this morning Police-constable Tracey discovered the club to be on fire, and raised the alarm. By the time the firemen arrived flames had made their appearance not only at the club, but also in an adjacent shop, and the fact that the station was overhead and the theatre in the rear gave rise to much alarm. The firemen did their best to check the flames, but for some time with little effect. About a quarter to two o'clock the centre platform at the station took fire and blazed away, and at one time it looked as if the whole of the railway premises and the theatre would become involved. The outbreak at the station was, however, suppressed after about 50ft. of the platform had been consumed. At 2.30 the fire at the club had also been mastered and half an hour afterwards there was no sign of any flames. These premises and a shop next door were totally destroyed. A signalman named Iles had a singular experience of the fire. His box was suddenly filled with smoke, almost suffocating him, but he managed to reach the ground in safety. The signal-box and the telegraphic instruments in it eventually fell a prey to the flames, and Iles found his watch which he had left, completely blackened. It had stopped at a quarter past six. No one was on the premises at the time the fire broke out. As to its origin nothing is known. The damage, which is estimated at between £4,000 and £5,000, is covered by insurance.

AN ARTIST AND HIS "GHOSTS."

EXONERATION OF M. JAN VAN BEERS.

The sequel to M. Jan Van Beers's action against a picture-dealer of Bruges, in which the artist incurred the severest strictures of the magistrate, has just been published. The result of it is to clear M. Van Beers entirely of the charges then brought against him and to reinstate him in the position of an honest, if eccentric, artist, which he occupied before.

The facts are not without interest, and in fairness to M. Van Beers we reprint the main points. The artist had brought an action against M. Roland-Baudoin, the Bruges picture-dealer, for selling certain spurious pictures as he alleged, bearing his signature. Against the plaintiff the dealer brought two of Van Beers's old pupils, with whom he had since quarrelled, and a servant, who swore that it was true the pictures were not genuine, but that they were painted to his order by them and signed by him, in order that he might repudiate them if he wished—in fact that he used them as workmen in a factory of pictures, and that he never put brush to them. Under the weight of this testimony the magistrate decided that in any case Van Beers was the greater thief of the two and dismissed the action, adding some strong expressions of opinion against the artist—comments that were warmly applauded and re-echoed by the European press.

The picture-dealer now went a step further, and brought an action against Van Beers in the courts of Antwerp, claiming damages for defamation of character. In his defence Van Beers challenged M. Baudoin to produce the pictures in question—the canvases having been spirited away—that experts might be called to prove by whom they were painted and signed, and he further required him to state to the court from whom they had been obtained. From both these tests the plaintiff shrank, although several opportunities were offered him. In fact, they had been sent to London at a low price, and they were here being offered as "genuine Van Beers.'" In giving judgment, the "Tribunal d'Anvers" referred to the fact that the witnesses were old friends from whom Van Beers had become estranged, hinted at the existence of a conspiracy—the more readily to be believed as they, by their testimony, included themselves in the very swindle they attributed to him—and declared that he had done no more than was justified by the practice of painters, ancient and modern, in getting their pupils to "lay in" their pictures. Finally, the tribunal dismissed the action against Van Beers, and mulcted the plaintiff in costs.

THE PRIVATE VIEW AT THE GROSVENOR.

All the world and his wife were at the Grosvenor on Saturday afternoon, and as the latter took advantage of the wonderful spring-like day to don her gayest gowns, the scene was one of considerable brilliancy. The Grosvenor has a great pull over the other galleries on these occasions in the electric light. The rooms were much more crowded than at the Academy the other day, but—the high state of the thermometer notwithstanding—the atmosphere was much less stifling. An unpleasant reminder, however, of a certain recent crisis in the history of the gallery was borne in upon the visitors every now and then by suggestive whiffs from the restaurant; but let us hope that Mr. Philip Burne Jones, who was there, decided to let bygones be bygones, and did not report this "offence to the soul" to his father. Besides, a good deal of the old traditions of the Temple of Æstheticism seemed to survive among the visitors, and though every form and shade of fashion was represented, yet the prevailing "tone" of the costumes was distinctly "Greenery-yallery, Grosvenor-Gallery." The strictest sect of this persuasion was represented by Miss Peggy Webling and her sister, who were clad in terra-cotta frocks and sage-green cloaks. Miss Fortescue, in a zouave jacket over scarlet, represented a newer "mode." Miss Norreys, in a low-crowned grey hat trimmed with red roses, looked every bit as young and pretty off the stage as on. Terra-cotta, or rather brick red, was on the whole the favourite colour, and served to bring out into strong relief one or two wonderful "harmonies in white." One cannot pay a higher tribute to the excellence of the exhibition, which we shall discuss to-morrow, than by saying that the painted ladies on the wall—faded beauties though some of them now are—mere "ghosts of ghosts," yet fairly held their own against the stream of living colour.

As for the celebrities present, what a blessing it would be to the "nobodies" if all the "somebodies" were duly labelled! But the thing would be quite too invidious; and what would be left, in such a case, for the "private viewer" of the press to record? The press itself and its art-critics were represented by, amongst others, Mr. Humphry Ward, in the vivacious company of Mr. J. R. Green; Mr. Wedmore and Mr. Lionel Robinson; and Mr. Oscar Wilde—scrutinizing each devotee of Culture to see what possibilities of Crime lay hidden, to be revealed in due time in the *Fortnightly Review*. A less well-known figure was Mr. Sidney Low, of the *St. James's Gazette*, keeping his independent distance from Dr. Schneider, of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, who was also present. The theatrical profession was in its usual force, Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mr. Bancroft—each in his own way a striking figure—being conspicuous. Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Frederic Harrison, and Sir Horace Davey represented the sort of publicists who take themselves even more seriously than do the actors of to-day. Lord Coleridge beamed benignly on the throng; how should even a Lord Chief Justice not unbend, when attended by so charming a wife? As for the rest, all the usual notabilities were at one time or another present during the day—discussing the County Council, or dissecting each other, or arranging the forthcoming concert for "the dear dogs," doing anything, in fact, and everything except viewing the pictures. Indeed, the only distinguished visitors who achieved the impossible and went round the rooms, catalogue in hand, "doing" each picture in turn, were Mr. Robert Browning—who skilfully parried all "parleyings with persons of importance"—and Mr. Justice Day, as self-contained amid the noisy hum of fashion as in the wordy warfare of the Parnell court.

THE CURSE OF GAMBLING IN THE EAST END.

A correspondent of the *Jewish Chronicle* draws a very painful picture of gambling among poor Jews in the East-end. He says:—"In the wretched rooms of the East-end, evening after evening, may be seen gathered round ricketty tables poor Polish tailors and boot finishers who, out of work, and utterly incapable of supporting their wives and children, have just succeeded in raising a few shillings by pawning actual necessities which they are staking at cards. Through the long hours of the night the game goes on. If it be Sunday morning even the daylight does not put an end to it. Day dawns, but still these poor gamblers only discontinue playing for a few minutes to snatch a hasty meal, and then resume their game, and play through the whole of Sunday and late in the night, till, at last worn out out, they are obliged to give up to take a few hours' rest. Ah! the unspeakable misery and degradation of it all! Staking on the chances of the cards the money that is wanted for food for their starving families, even the covering of their children's beds! And the little children are looking on, and imbibing a love for the vice which is ruining their parents. The foregoing is no picture purposely exaggerated in order to stir up my readers into action. Unfortunately the scene I have depicted may be met with over and over again if any one will visit the houses of the poor unexpectedly in the evenings. Surely the time has come for men and women with heart and brain to determine, with the help of precept and example, to do away with this curse of their poorer brethren."

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

THE LATEST THING IN AUTOMATIC MACHINES.

SELF-LENT OPERA GLASSES.

At the office of the Manhattan Opera Glass Supply Company, No. 41, Broadway, New York, an exchange journal gravely assures us there is to be seen a working model of automatic opera glass boxes which are about to be placed in operation at the Academy of Music, the Bijou, Fourteenth-street, and Fifth-avenue Theatres. The box is about four inches square and three inches deep. It is made of polished nickel and an inscription on the lid impresses on the spectator the fact that by squandering a dime a close look at the gilded stage beauties may be obtained. At the top of the box is an orifice and a button. Drop in the dime and press the button and the effect is that the lid of the box swings downward and displays a pair of opera glasses nestling in a retreat lined with satin. A great deal of faith is placed in the spectator's sense of morality. He is expected, without being watched, to return the glasses to the box. Whether the moral sense or the temptation of the cash which could be obtained by pawning the glasses will be the stronger remains to be seen. If the patrons' consciences have become blunted to such an extent as to make them lose their money, a new idea will be adopted, and that is to have an electric enunciator in the box-office which will register the numbers of the seats that are using the glasses, and the borrowers will be watched. The honest patron will leave the glasses (which are stamped with the name of the company) when the play is over where he found them without closing the box, as that duty is relegated to the ushers, who are provided with a special key for that purpose. Once a week the collector of the company will appear and unlock the depository attached to the box, gathering at that time the bright dimes that have accumulated. The contracts with the theatre managers give them a certain percentage of the receipts. The first importation of 3,000 has already been received.

THE STRANGE STORY OF AN ARTIST-PANTOMIMIST.

Mr. Collier, of New-street, Birmingham, is exhibiting a picture which is interesting, if only on account of its singularity of association. According to the *Birmingham Mail*, "it is a view of the Chapel of Westminster Abbey looking north, and is painted by Mr. Charles Majilton, now performing in the Theatre Royal pantomime. Originally intended for the Church, of which his father is now a cathedral dignitary, Mr. Majilton's tastes tended towards the 'painting-room,' and under Telbin he became a very successful scenic artist. From the painting-room he descended to the stage, where the well-known eccentric antics of the Majilton company have since obtained a world-wide reputation. Mr. Majilton paints a great deal in the Abbey between the theatrical seasons, and tells a story of Dean Stanley one day, after for some time critically watching him at work, suddenly exploding with laughter as he related how, hearing of the double identity of the artist, and prompted by curiosity, he had on the previous evening witnessed from a private box the Majilton entertainment at the Alhambra. He could scarcely believe that the quiet gentleman pursuing his artistic studies was the wild and haggard lunatic of the night before. The picture on view is the property of Canon Duckworth."

A NEW PENCIL SHARPENER.

Many an inventor (observes *Invention*) has tried his hand at the invention of pencil sharpeners, but they have almost invariably failed. At last, however, a pencil sharpener has been devised which appears to be thoroughly efficient. This invention has been brought out by Mr. James Howarth, of Thomas-street, Manchester. It will cut the pencil to any level, or strip the lead to any desired length, and then give it a very fine point. The case all the while retains the cutting, and so avoids soiling the fingers, the process of sharpening being very simple and quick. The case may be made of different sizes and materials—some being adapted to fixing to counters—as for use at telegraph and other offices where quantities of pencils need to be sharpened in a short time. These pencil sharpeners can be produced at such a low price that no schoolboy need be without one. They measure about 1½ in. long, ⅝ in. wide, and ½ in. deep. The cutting knife is moveable, and can be resharpened, or, when worn down, replaced by a new one.

DOGMATISM ON THE RAILWAY.

The following is given by the *Railroad Gazette* as "Dogmatism in Railroading." A Southern exchange has discovered a station-master who is assisted in his duties by a small, long-haired black-and-tan dog, for whose accommodation a little platform has been erected, where he takes his stand with flag in mouth. He is well known to all engineers and conductors, and his signals are always obeyed. He is sent out to flag trains, but displays original talent in watching a deep rock cut near the station. The dog is ever on the watch, especially at night. If he hears an unusual sound, such as that produced by the falling of a stone, he leaves the little sentry box which has been erected for his convenience and comfort, walks leisurely up the road, carefully examining if anything is on the track that would endanger the train, and if any object of the kind is discovered, goes to the old flagman, wakes him up if he happens to be asleep, and conducts him to the point of danger. Our contemporary adds that this is no fiction, and can be vouched for by many who have witnessed these performances. But for this assurance some might be sceptical.

A STATUE IN HONOUR OF POLICEMEN.

The model of the monument which is to be erected in the Haymarket-square, at Chicago, in memory of the policemen who fell in the encounter with the Anarchists, has at last been finished, and will be sent at once to New York for casting. The figure is eight feet high, and will stand on a granite pedestal four feet in height. The model was a robust patrolman of splendid physique, whose face and figure are familiar to many people in Chicago. The figure stands with the right hand upraised, as if invoking the law. The left hand hangs at the side, and the club is securely fastened in the officer's belt. The face is frank and kind, though resolute-looking, and the whole attitude is one of appeal or protest rather than of force. About 7,000 dols. has been raised by popular subscriptions, mostly through newspapers.

A TURN OF FORTUNE FOR A SALESWOMAN.

A prominent citizen in Kimberley, South Africa, writes:—"The Transvaal gold mines are a tremendous success. In the last three months the market has been perfectly wild. Shares bought at a pound each a year ago are now changing hands rapidly at £50. A friend of mine made £12,000 last week. A saleswoman in one of the drapery stores here invested £200 in gold shares—her savings during ten years—and she is to-day worth £10,000, they being sold out."

SMOKE: PROPOSED EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Alfred E. Fletcher, Chief Inspector under the Alkali Act, is arranging to have made a series of analyses of the fuel gases from hand-fed furnaces, and also from all the known mechanical stokers. The tests will be made in all conditions of the fire; and they will be made in many places and where different descriptions of coal are used. By this investigation we shall learn how much of the fuel is now wasted unconsumed; in what state this unburnt material is discharged, whether noxious or otherwise: and under what conditions the waste occurs. Mr. Fletcher believes that the time is not far distant when arrangements for frequently making an analysis of the gases of combustion will be held to be an essential part of furnace appliances. In a large factory with which he is acquainted, where 100 boiler fires and as many other furnaces are in constant operation, smoke tests are made continually, so that an accurate adjustment may be maintained of the admission of air and the consumption of fuel. By this means a standard of efficiency has been reached far beyond that realised by the ordinary coal-consumer.

Miss Gordon has presented to the Gordon Boys' Home in Manchester, a very handsome portrait of her late brother, General Gordon. The portrait is now on view at Cornish's, St. Anne's-square.

During the past week over 40,000 persons have visited the Birmingham Art Gallery, in which are shown the wedding presents recently presented to Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.

Says the *Birmingham Dart*, "the absence of the mayor and all the prominent Gladstonians from the Chamberlain party has given rise to much comment, and promises to widen the breach between the parties socially."

On Saturday the Middlesex magistrates heard an appeal from a conviction of the East London Waterworks Company by Mr. F. Lushington, at the Thames police-court, who had fined the company £14 and 21s. costs for neglecting and refusing to supply water. It was argued for the company that the owner of the houses should put up cisterns to hold a supply, and the bench upheld this view, quashing the conviction, but intimated that a case for the superior courts would be granted on application.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

TO EVERY LOVER OF A DOG.

A PLEA FOR THE STARVING AND HOMELESS DOGS OF LONDON.

We have great pleasure in announcing that our fund for the poor dogs is growing. Before printing the latest acknowledgments of money received since Wednesday, let us print a short extract from a letter which we have received from Miss Ellen Terry.

A LETTER FROM MISS ELLEN TERRY.

Miss Terry, in sending a contribution to the fund for the starving and homeless dogs, pays a warm tribute to her professional brethren. "I feel certain," she says, "that every actor and actress who knows the desperate circumstances of the casual ward for starving and dying dogs will send a trifle to help the good cause, since they all love dogs, and all love to do good."

TO EVERY ACTRESS WHO LOVES A DOG.

May we appeal, then, to actors and actresses for a little help? Perhaps actresses' dogs are cosseted and cared for better than any of their less fortunate brethren. May we ask them to think of the halt and the hungry, whose only home is in the highways and byways of our cruel capital?

MR. YATES CARRINGTON'S PICTURES ON SALE.

We may now add that each subscriber to the fund will receive a dozen copies of the appeal, which we hope will be distributed among sympathizers. Any one who is interested in the lot of the starving dogs will have copies forwarded free of cost, and they may also be had on application to Mr. Moody, the housekeeper, at this office. Mr. Yates Carrington's pictures, with which the article was illustrated, are now framed, and may be seen here. The prices have been fixed, and the first comer will, of course, have the best chance of securing them. We cannot undertake to correspond with applicants.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Amount previously acknowledged £167 16 6

"Jim, the Fox Terrier"	£5	0	0	"Jen," a poodle	£0 5 0
An Anonymous Donor	5	0	0	"Sky," a happy dog	0 5 0
"Morette," "Carina," two happy pugs	4	0	0	J. S. A. C.	0 5 0
General Willis	2	2	0	"Friskey"	0 5 0
T. Williams	2	2	0	Frederick Daniel	0 5 0
Mrs. Paulton	2	0	0	Mrs. Wise	0 5 0
J. H Brunker	1	2	6	"Jim"	0 5 0
J. Godsmith	1	1	0	"Worcester"	0 5 0
Kynophiles	1	1	0	"Benson"	0 5 0
Van der Weyde	1	1	0	"In Memory of a Deeky"	0 5 0
W. Whiteley	1	1	0	"Dottie"	0 5 0
Mrs. Cottell	1	1	0	C. Pawley	0 5 0
Albert Fleming, 3rd sub.	1	1	0	"Spot"	0 5 0
"Chy"	1	0	0	"F. Z. S."	0 5 0
Mrs. Ma.rath	1	0	0	H. M. S.	0 5 0
Mrs. Tisdale	1	0	0	L. E. M.	0 5 0
"Oliver," from the Home	1	0	0	Samuel Bates	0 5 0
Lady Maidstone, Miss Jenkinson	1	0	0	A Dog's Mistress	0 5 0
F. Anderson	1	0	0	Dandy Lavront	0 5 0
C. C. W.	1	0	0	"Sam and Quest"	0 5 0
S. A. M.	1	0	0	"Stump, Toby, Dart, Tyke"	0 4 0
Miss Suranna Beever	1	0	0	"Spot"	0 3 0
Ursula M. Bright	1	0	0	"Tim," "Jack," "Dorbhran"	0 3 0
"Cæsar"	1	0	0	Two Lovers of Animals	0 3 0
Mrs Williamson	0	15	0	E. Mayner	0 2 6
Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Crew	0	12	0	"A Sympathizing Cat"	0 2 6
Miss Schloesser	0	10	0	"Punch"	0 2 6
Mrs. Liebrich	0	10	0	Mrs. Gibbens	0 2 6
"Jumbo"—a Dachshund	0	10	0	"Spider"	0 2 6
Beredens	0	10	0	E. J. T.	0 2 6
"Tony and Topsy"	0	10	0	"I hate your politics; the dogs I love"	0 2 6
Mrs. Rochat	0	10	0	"Uncle Toby"	0 2 6
"Ruff"	0	10	0	"Leo"	0 2 0
"Bruce and Pickle"	0	10	0	M. Chinner	0 2 0
"Loolessa"	0	10	0	"Jack" + his mark	0 2 0
M. Houstoun	0	10	0	"Christopher Brown"	0 2 0
"Mouche," a home dog	0	10	0	"Gerrie"	0 2 0
"Mustard" and "Magic"	0	10	0	"Punch"	0 2 0
Floss Ashby	0	10	0	"Sir Bogie Fitzpoodle"	0 2 0
M. E. H.	0	10	0	A Friend to Poor Dogs	0 1 0
"Chufty," a spaniel	0	10	0	"P. t"	0 1 0
From "Daniel O'Connell"	0	10	0	S. J. Thomson	0 1 0
Marianne Mathew	0	10	0	"Bruce and the Vicar"	0 1 0
Maria K. o	0	10	0	"Cave Canem"	0 0 6
A Friend (Edinburgh)	0	10	0	"Gipsy" (pocket money)	0 0 6
M. T. Cuthbert	0	7	0		
"Chico"	0	5	0		

Total up to Friday night £225 0 0

FOOTBALL NOTES.

AMONG the principal contests of the year, that which ranks next in importance to the Internationals, is the North *v.* South, which is annually played under the auspices of the Football Association. The tenth match under this title was decided at Sunderland last Saturday, when the Southerners, despite their long journey—all having left London on the previous evening—won by two goals to one. Durham and Northumberland are the latest victims of the "football fever," and the wisdom of selecting this centre for the match was proved by the attendance of some seven or eight thousand spectators, who were most enthusiastic in playing the match in their midst. Of the nine previous matches, five were won by the South, three by the North, and one—the first of the series—was drawn. Both teams were strong, only one (A. Brown, of Aston Villa) of the original selections for the North being unable to play, while two only (G. H. Cotterill and T. Lindley) of the chosen Southerners were absentees.

* * * * *

The afternoon was bright and mild, but a strong wind blowing from goal to goal, told greatly against scientific play. The Southerners, winning the toss, took advantage of the breeze during the first half, the Northerners being at a still further disadvantage by having the sun full in their faces. Thus favoured by the luck of the toss, the Southrons had very much the best of the game during the first three-quarters of an hour, and Currey early placed a goal to their credit. The Northern forwards occasionally broke away, and the vigour of their attack, when they got an opportunity of displaying it, boded ill for the Southerners after change of ends. From one of these breaksaway Burton scored for the North after Moon had saved a shot, but failed to get the ball away. Just before half-time Currey sent in a hot shot which Rowley stopped, but Ainger rushed up and sent the ball through the goal. The score at the interval was two to one in favour of the South. Playing against the wind, the Southerners showed better combination, and they made frequent attempts to reduce the North goal. The Northerners had, however, the best of the play, but so good was the defence of the brothers A. M. and P. M. Walters at back and Moon in goal, that they could not score, and when time was called they were still a goal to the bad.

* * * * *

The play, probably owing to the wind or the heavy ground, was not so good as it should have been, considering the high reputation of the players engaged. The defence on both sides was admirable, but the forwards did not give general satisfaction. E. S. Currey and J. Brodie were both useful but not first-class centres. H. M. Walters played a good hard game, but was weak in passing, and G. Brann distinguished himself by some good runs. C. Wreford-Brown and C. Perry were the pick of the half-backs, although H. E. D. Hammond deserves praise for his excellent début in a first-class match. The two Walters were, as usual, perfect in their defence, "P. M." being in magnificent form. G. Millar was best of the Northern backs, and were he less erratic in his kicking he would be fit for any team. His partner, B. Robinson, played a sound game, but, like Millar, his kicking was wild. Both goal-keepers did well, but Moon was the better of the two. At no time during the match did either side show any really clever combination, although passing was by no means neglected, want of accuracy being the principal failing.

* * * * *

The penultimate ties of the London Cup competition were decided on Saturday. The Casuals, who have previously got into the final tie, defeated Hotspur at the Oval by four goals to three; and Clapton at Leyton Beat the Royal Arsenal team by two goals to none. The Casuals had not their strongest team, but by dint of hard work and good combination they gradually wore their opponents down, and after the score had three times been brought level Nixon gained the fourth goal for his side. The match at Leyton was marred by much unnecessary charging and roughness, for which the Royal Arsenal were to blame. Just before half-time Clapton scored from a scrummage and about half an hour afterwards Cowan added a second point from a corner kick. This leaves the Casuals and Clapton to play for the cup at Kennington Oval on March 2.

* * * * *

The New Zealanders faced on Saturday afternoon, at Wakefield, the most formidable side, in the Yorkshire county fifteen, that they have yet been pitted against, and suffered by far the most disastrous defeat of their campaign. They had previously beaten a weak Yorkshire team, and were accordingly thought worthy on this occasion of the strongest selection that the county could muster. One of the Yorkshire three-quarter backs, A. L. Brooke, and a couple of good forwards did not accept the invitation to play, but, in spite of their absence, the home team won easily by five goals and a try to a goal and a try. The Maoris have, since their first appearance in London, made great improvement in the science of the game, but it would seem that the wear and tear of the great number of matches they have undertaken has told on several of their most useful players. The dashing combined rushes of their forwards in the open are the strongest feature of their game, and it was by tactics that they gained both their tries on Saturday. The Yorkshire fifteen has this season gained a series of brilliant victories quite without parallel in the history of football.

* * * * *

The Blackheath fifteen played a return match with Somerset at Weston-super-Mare, and were beaten by the county by three goals to a try. The Somersetshire men are now playing a much stronger game than they displayed at the beginning of the season, when they were defeated by Blackheath by an even greater score than that by which they took their revenge. The visitors were unfortunate in losing two of their number, placed *hors de combat* by injuries early in the match, but the combination of the county players behind the scrummage was so very effective that they would probably have gained the victory in any case.

WHERE FANCY DRESSES COME FROM.

WHERE do all the fancy dresses come from one sees at a moment's notice? A great man gives a ball; the fringe of the great man's social circle, by assiduous cajolery and much letter-writing and imploring, get an invitation, and they get their fancy dresses also. Whence do these dresses come? Why, from odd nooks and corners in Covent-garden, from dingy shops in the Haymarket and Leicester-square, and a warehouse here and there in the Strand. I went to see Mr. Simmons, in King-street, Covent-garden, the other day. He is the happy owner of over a thousand fancy dresses, from gorgeous kings to humble peasant maidens. "Our most difficult customers are the ladies," said Mr. Simmons. "Their very first question is, What shall I wear? Some ladies have no idea what will suit them, and they come and turn over the plates for three or four hours and then say they will go home and think of it. The result is that we generally find out that these ladies have made their own dresses from ideas gleaned at our shop. Our business lasts for three months. After February orders dwindle, and during the summer we have only a few country orders, and supply a few fêtes, bazaars, and outdoor amusements. We do capitally with boys' schools. One college at Brixton-hill performs one of Gilbert's operas every Christmas, and the pretty boys make nice young women, and seem to enjoy playing feminine parts. I remember one boy being a particularly successful Kate Hardcastle in 'She Stoops to Conquer.' Girls' schools are more difficult to please. If a girl is to play a boy's part she must wear masculine clothes, and the mistress won't allow it, so they generally have a garment of compromise. A clean-shaven man is easy to suit. He can wear a powdered wig, but the dress of a man with a beard has to be more carefully chosen. Occasionally we meet with immense men, and then of course the choice of ready-made fancy dresses is very limited." "In ten years' experience," added Mr. Simmons, "I have never found a man who was not afraid to show his legs in tights. Every man thinks he has vague, unshapely legs. We supplied quite a hundred dresses for Colonel North's fancy ball. The Colonel's own dress cost quite a hundred guineas. He took the idea from a Louis XIV. we have here now. The long coat is violet silk velvet, and it is covered with heavy gold braiding." "How on earth do you keep your thousand dresses neat and shapely?" "Oh, that is easily done by looking them carefully over at regular periods. The favourite dresses among women are Millais's Portia, Leila, an Indian Priestess, and Mary Anderson's Galatea. Of course the last costume has only a few fortunate wearers—they must be pretty and graceful. The Princess of Wales's 'Doctor of Music' has been heavily drawn upon. A modern Mephistopheles is a favourite."

The shape in men's silk hats has not taken a very decided turn this season. The tendency is for the brim to narrow, and the crown to climb down a little lower. Beaconsfield took a 6¾ hat, Gladstone's size is 7⅜, Irving's 7¼, and the Prince of Wales 7⅛. The hats that Buffalo Bill wears were big and showy like his posters, and cost £3 10*s.* each. Stanley, by the way, invented his own helmets.

Ladies' shooting dresses are becoming more natty. I saw the model of one at Benjamin's, Ulster House, Conduit-street, which had been made for the Empress of Austria and Mdme. Albani. It had a short plaited skirt and a tight plain bodice, and from under the edge of the skirt peeped a pair of leggings, into which knickerbockers of the same material as the dress (brown cloth) were tucked. Mdme. Albani is an ardent sportswoman. She fishes and shoots.

The followers of the Norfolk Hunt have ordered a model of a fox in silver for presentation to the Prince of Wales, the master. It will cost 200 guineas.

A set of Brussels lace is a favourite wedding present. Mr. George Lewis's daughter has a set which she received on her marriage recently. The possessors of good lace often make sad havoc of their property by allowing their maids to wash it. There is an art in cleaning lace. Steinmann's cleverest cleaner is an old lady of seventy-five. Mr. Steinmann, who travels a good deal, has picked up a splendid collection of antique lace abroad. The children's department contains some useful specimens of workmanship, useful as well as ornamental. An infant's pretty white dress can be had for 16*s.* or 25*s.* Steinmann's layettes cost £20 to £200.

Mdme. Valerie, who has some nice hats in her pretty shop in New Burlington-street, was a society woman, but gave up the life of a butterfly a short time ago and went into business with some other ladies. They started as a limited company. She does a quiet, aristocratic business, and customers who drop in at about four in the afternoon are made to feel at home, and get some nice tea from Madame. She is selling off now. French hats with huge feathers go for 10*s.* under their original price.

The Marchioness of Waterford sometimes buys French hats to sell at her bazaar stalls here. Her own taste is rather severe. She wears a very neat, small bonnet, a tailor-made dress, and cuffs and collar.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have a hat room at Sandringham. It is fitted up like a showroom. There is a glass case all round the room partitioned off into hundreds of pigeon-holes just large enough for one hat.

HOW MANY JEWS ARE THERE IN THE WORLD?

An estimate, accepted at the opening of a Jewish Young Men's Club in Glasgow this week as the lowest that could be entertained, stated the number of the ubiquitous race at six millions. It is distressing to hear that, with the exception of half a million, they are all in a state of political bondage. But the Young Men's Club just opened in Glasgow means to strive to cure that evil. "Did it not occur to them," asked a fervently-patriotic speaker of his more fortunate countrymen, "that, having obtained their own emancipation, a great deal fell upon their shoulders; that the Jews of the British Empire, and of France and America, if they were men with anything like pluck in their souls, would never rest content till they fought the battle for the great mass of their race, who were still writhing under persecution. That was quite sufficient reason for the formation of Jewish associations, and he trusted that they, the young men of Glasgow, would not forget that in Russia alone there were four millions of their race whose every step was dogged by that curse, that abuse of Christianity, religious hatred and persecution."

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE CONDITION OF THE PAPER TRADE.

The British paper trade has taken its full share in the commercial prosperity of last year. The *Paper Trade Review* points out that the exports last year, which amounted to over a million cwt. in quantity, and £1,674,000 in value, show an increase compared with 1887 of 32½ per cent. and 25½ per cent. respectively. Our imports were also greater, but the advance is very much less, and re-exports have grown somewhat. Our export trade consists chiefly in the better classes of paper. Production is being cheapened by the remunerative application of technical knowledge, and values as a result fall year by year. There is no reason to assume that this is occasioned by profits being cut into.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES.

For those who wish to understand the position of the metropolitan water companies a return just issued as a parliamentary paper is worth study. The companies which have increased their capital expenditure to an appreciable extent during the year ending with December 1887, are the East London, the percentage of increase being 2.5; the Kent, 4.3 per cent.; the New River, 0.8 per cent. It will be seen from the following table that the figures vary considerably:—

Company.	Capital Expenditure.	Income.	Net Profits.	Dividends
Chelsea	£1,190,000	£123,265	£63,396	9 per cent.
East London	2,319,000	251,158	124,665	7¼ "
Grand Junction	1,471,000	173,145	99,319	9 "
Kent	762,000	118,591	80,903	10 "
Lambeth	1,650,000	200,918	123,000	9 "
New River	3,493,000	457,689	231,188	12½ "
Southwark & Vauxhall	2,009,000	191,986	62,298	6 "
West Middlesex	1,246,000	209,520	130,184	10 "
Total	£14,140,000	£1,726,273	£914,958	

BRITISH COMMERCE AND BRITISH MANNERS.

Trade is said to follow the flag, but manners may also play its part. The *Japan Weekly Mail* roundly rates an English contemporary for its animadversions on the British merchant abroad, but admits that the criticism which has been penned so freely has not been entirely baseless. "In Japanese eyes," says the *Mail*, "the Britisher is the least unbending, the most supercilious, of all foreigners. He seems to parade his contempt for the people of the country as an inferior race, and to give himself little if any concern about their rights as civilized human beings. We, indeed, know that this is a mere trick of manner, and that in real helpfulness and kindliness he will be found, has often proved himself, second to none. The greater the pity that false impressions should be created by his superficial habits. They are created, however. There is no gainsaying the fact, and it has certainly become a lever, of greater or less efficiency, in the hands of those who know better how to practise the *suaviter in modo*, and are readier to adapt themselves to their surroundings." This has not affected trade much so far, although it may have diverted into German, French, or other channels contracts which would otherwise have fallen to England's share, but, as the day is coming when the really profitable and wide field for foreign enterprise will lie in combining with Japanese to develop Japan's industrial resources, it were better that "the Japanese should not have any inducement to put English merchants aside in favour of men by whom he has been accustomed to be treated less as an inferior, contemptible being, and more as an equal."

"NEWSPAPERS AS THEY ARE BOUGHT."

Adverting, writes a Drogheda correspondent, to a paragraph in your issue of the 10th inst., giving prices realised for reversion of papers and periodicals at an auction held in the rooms of a Young Men's Christian Association in a large provincial town (I presume in England), it may interest your English and Scotch readers to learn what the reversions of papers and periodicals realize on this side of the Channel. I annex particulars—the sale in question took place in our local news room, and you will observe that the prices paid are in the aggregate 37½ per cent. in excess of those paid by our English friends:—

	Ireland.	England.
London Times	£2 2 0	£1 1 0
London Telegraph	0 15 0	0 5 6
Pall Mall Gazette	0 7 6	0 6 0
St. James's Gazette	0 5 0	0 5 0
Fun	0 2 0	0 2 0
Judy	0 2 0	0 2 0
Punch	0 5 0	0 5 0
Illustrated London News	0 19 0	0 12 6
Graphic	0 18 0	0 12 0
Nineteenth Century	0 19 0	0 8 6
Harper's	0 7 6	0 7 0
Century	0 9 0	0 7 6
Cornhill	0 5 6	0 3 0
Longman's	0 6 0	0 3 6
Argosy	0 4 0	0 3 6
Chambers'	0 6 6	0 3 9
Temple Bar	0 6 0	0 4 6
	8 19 0	5 12 3

Balance in favour of Ireland, £3 6*s.* 9*d.*

Towards the end of this month there will be sold by auction at Liverpool the unique collection, consisting of 1,000 topographical drawings of Liverpool and its suburbs, by William Gawin Herdman, 1805-1882. One item consists of 476 views of 176 streets in Liverpool from 1855 to 1872, and of some of them, such as Church-street, as many as thirteen views have been taken.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
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TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPE WRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

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CAPITAL £1,500,000, divided into 150,000 Shares of £10 each.

FIRST ISSUE, 75,000 shares, at £10 10s. per Share (5 per cent. Preference). At this price, and on the terms of this Prospectus, 40,000 Shares have already been applied for.

Payments will be made as under:—

10s	per Share on application,	
£2	"	allotment.*
£2	"	2nd March, 1889.
£2	"	2nd April "
£2	"	2nd May "
£2	"	2nd June "

* Of this payment 10s. will be allocated to the premium.

The premium will be carried to a Reserve Fund, out of which the preliminary expenses of the Company will be paid, and the balance will remain in the hands of the directors for investment.

The Shares now offered for subscription will be converted when fully paid up into Preferred and Deferred stock in the proportion of three fifths of Preferred to two fifths of Deferred. The Preferred stock will be entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and to a preferential charge as to capital, and the Deferred stock will be entitled to all the surplus net profits, after providing for the dividend on the Preferred stock.

It is proposed in due course to issue Debenture Stock to an amount equal to the subscribed capital of the Company.

Subscribers can pay up in full on Allotment. Interest at the rate of Four per cent. per annum will be allowed on such prepayment.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1889, and will be CLOSED on or before THURSDAY, the 24th, at Four o'clock.

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Thomas Salt, Esq., M.P. (Chairman North Staffordshire Railway Company), Chairman.
The Hon. Evelyn Ashley (Chairman Railway Passengers' Assurance Company).
Charles Barclay, Esq. (Director National Provincial Bank of England).
John Boustead, Esq. (Director Lambeth Waterworks).
Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, Esq., 27, Austin Friars.
Lord Claud Hamilton (Deputy-Chairman Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation).
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SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Paine, Son, and Pollock, 14, St. Helen's-place, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., Lothbury, E.C.

SECRETARY.—James A. Kelman, Esq.

OFFICES.—Winchester House, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the well-known principles of a Trust Company, its object being to purchase and hold investments in Gas and Water undertakings, or other securities, as the Directors may from time to time determine.

By this system the capital of the Company will be spread over a large number of securities in such a manner that, by the principle of average, the investor will obtain a good rate of interest, without being subject to violent fluctuations in dividends, or exposed to the necessarily precarious nature of an investment in any one concern, however sound.

Powers are taken to issue Debenture stock to an amount not exceeding the amount of the share capital of the Company from time to time subscribed; and the investment of this additional sum will, after providing for the Debenture interest, place an annual surplus at the disposal of the Directors sufficient to materially increase the dividends on the Deferred stock. It is provided that all registered Securities shall stand either in the name of the Company or in the names of at least two Directors. In addition it is provided that no more than one-twentieth of the subscribed funds of the Company shall be invested in any one security.

The favour shown by investors to the Stocks of similar Trust Companies is shown by the following table:—

	Present price.	
	5 per cent. Preferred Stock.	Deferred Stock.
Foreign and Colonial Government Trust	127	140 paying 7 p.c.
Mercantile Investment and General Trust	118	119 " 7 p.c.
Foreign, American, and General Trust.....	119	117 " 6 p.c.
American Investment Trust	119	113 " 6½ p.c.
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